MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 NOVEMBER 1981

Fes Summit

Delegation Heads, Opening -- SANA reported on 25 November that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will head his country's delegation to the Arab summit conference. Earlier, Rabat radio reported that among the delegations not led by heads of state are those of Saudi Arabia, headed by Crown Prince Fahd; Oman, led by Tuwayni ibn Shihab, special adviser to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id; Algeria, led by Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik ben Yahia; and Tunisia, led by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

Beirut radio announced that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis would make the opening speech at the summit conference.

Ministerial Meetings, Saudi Peace Plan -- MAP reported that the Arab foreign ministers ended their summit preparatory meetings by agreeing on the resolutions to be submitted to the summit conference. After their final session, Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta told journalists that the ministers had approved the form in which the eight-point Saudi peace plan will be referred to the summit conference, together with the various views concerning it. Reporting Boucetta's remarks, SPA said he announced that the foreign ministers had "agreed to the Saudi peace plan without any debate or amendments." The summit conference will consider the plan in the agreed and unamended form, SPA added. According to MAP, Morocco submitted a working paper to the foreign ministers that describes the Saudi peace plan as a good basis for an Arab policy, asserting that the proposals neither call for recognition of Israel nor agree to the surrender of 1 inch of Palestinian territory. The Moroccan paper also calls for Arab solidarity and an end to inter-Arab propaganda campaigns.

AFP reported that Libyan Secretary for Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi predicted that the summit conference will not adopt the Saudi peace plan in its current form. Asserting that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and Iraq totally reject Prince Fahd's plan, he also said that during the ministerial discussions such countries as Kuwait, the UAE and the YAR did not defend it. Earlier, JANA's English service carried further reportage of Al-'Ubaydi's 23 November speech to the foreign ministers in which he strongly attacked the Saudi plan, describing it as a flagrant violation of the PLO Charter, urging rejection of the plan on principle and calling for condemnation of those who propose recognition of Israel. Asking rhetorically why the Saudi call for "jihad" had lately become a call for "capitulation," Al-'Ubaydi said those who attempt to play around with the Palestinian cause should be punished by death.

Sinai Multinational Force

Jerusalem radio broadcast recorded remarks by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in which he said that if British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is unwilling to reconsider the conditions under which European countries will participate in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), then Lord Carrington should see to peace and security in Northern Ireland and let Begin see to security and peace in Israel. An earlier Jerusalem television report quoted "government circles" as reiterating that Israel will not agree to have countries that object to the Camp David accords participate in the MFO. According to another Jerusalem radio report, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir asserted that the statements made by the European countries regarding participation do not make Israel's decision on the matter any easier.

New Zealand has announced that it will also contribute troops to the MFO, Jerusalem radio reported.

Meanwhile, in Egypt MENA reported that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali welcomed yesterday's decision by Australia to contribute to the force. According to Jerusalem radio, Australian participation is conditional on Israeli agreement to the participation of the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

Egypt

Trial Testimony -- Citing AL-AHRAM, AFP reported that one of the officers accused of assassinating President Anwar as-Sadat told the military court that the plot was masterminded by 'Abd as-Salam Faraj, a young engineer who had written a book on Islamic fundamentalism. According to the officer, Faraj not only told him that there was Islamic justification for killing As-Sadat, but also supplied him with ammunition and grenades.

Detainee To Run for Assembly -- Citing AL-AKHBAR, MENA reported that President Husni Mubarak has agreed to allow Ibrahim Yunis, who is imprisoned, to run as a Labor Party candidate for the People's Assembly in the constituency of Kawm Hamadah.

Israel

According to Jerusalem radio, the United States submitted to Israel a draft memorandum on U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation that is formulated in general terms and differs widely from the memorandum submitted by Israel. The radio noted that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has threatened to cancel his planned visit to the United States if he is not satisfied with Washington's cooperation proposals.

Libya

JANA reported that PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad met in Tripoli with Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, while Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived for consultations with Al-Qadhdhafi.

PDRY

In an interview with AFP, broadcast by Aden radio on 23 November, Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasan, denounced the current U.S. military exercises in the Middle East as a demonstration of the "hostile intentions." The PDRY leader described USSR-PDRY relations as excellent and Saudi-PDRY relations as "normal." He declined to comment on the Saudi Middle East peace plan, saying that his country would express its views at the Arab summit conference in Fes.

Asked about relations with the YAR, 'Ali Nasir stated that the PDRY wants to continue the peaceful, constructive dialogue. He ignored a question about whether the PDRY supports the opposition Democratic National Front in the YAR.

Sudan

SUNA transmitted a decree issued by President Ja'far Numayri appointing the new cabinet. Several ministers were sacked, including Finance Minister Badr ad-Din Sulayman, who was replaced by Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur. The defense and foreign ministers retained their portfolios. Another SUNA report noted that President Numayri is to take charge of a new Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, which combines the former Ministry of Agriculture, Nutrition and Natural Resources with the former Irrigation and Electric Power Ministry.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON FES ARAB MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Moroccan Working Paper

LD241306 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Fes, 24 Nov (MAP) -- The Arab foreign ministers conference resumed work last night to continue the study of the remaining points on its agenda following the decision made at the morning meeting -- a decision made within the framework of discussions on the second item on the "Arab-Israeli conflict" agenda -- to refer the Saudi Peace plan and ideas and viewpoints expressed about the plan to the 12th Arab summit conference.

It has been learned that Abdelhaq Tazi, the leader of the Morrocan delegation to the ministerial conference and secretary of state for foreign affairs, submitted a Morrocan working paper on the subject of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The paper states that the Moroccan delegation, who listened with interest to the valuable analysis and the subject submitted by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, considers that the Saudi proposals stem from resolutions adopted at Arab summit conferences and represent a good basis for an Arab policy, and an Arab alternative to the proposals which are before the international arena. The Moroccan delegation stresses that it understands the Saudi proposals: According to what was stressed by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud, they are proposals which do not call for the recognition of Israel and which do not agree to the surrender of 1 inch of Palestinian territory. Moreover they are a submission in political form for the phased aims of the Arab nation, which receives the required international reaction and response.

In the Moroccan working paper Abdelhaq Tazi says that no one will agree to anything that does not agree with the interests of the Palestinian people. He also stressed that for Arab aims to be achieved, all energies and resources should be marshalled and Arab ranks united, a matter which first requires clearing the air among Arab ranks and agreement on the minimum level of principles and bases which ensure coexistence, understanding and cocperation among the various Arab regimes for the well-being of the entire Arab nation.

Tazi says that to ensure suitable grounds for joint Arab action, the implementation of the Arab solidarity charter, respect for every state's sovereignty, noninterference in its internal affairs and respect for its territorial integrity, and the suspension of propaganda campaigns among Arab states, constitutes a solid base for the solidarity and unity of Arab ranks and for the strengthening of joint Arab action.

In his previous submission Abdelhaq Tazi underlined the present targets of the Arab nation as defined by Arab summit conferences. He recalled these targets, which are:

1. Complete liberation of all Arab territories occupied in the June 1967 aggression, the nonsurrender or relinquishing of any part of these territories and the preservation of their national sovereignty.
2. Liberation of the Arab city of Jerusalem.
3. Committment to regaining the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to self-determination of and to set up the independent Palestinian state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
4. The Palestinian question is the cause of all the Arabs and no Arab side is permitted to relinquish this commitment.
5. Not to allow any Arab side to separately settle the Palestinian question in particular, and the Arab-Zionist conflict in general, and not to accept any solution unless it is accompanied by a resolution by an Arab summit conference.

The Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs stated that the moves witnessed on the international arena regarding the Middle East problem and the Palestine question, in particular -- moves which are closely followed by the Arab states -- support the convening of an Arab summit conference in these circumstances of extreme importance concerning the fate of the Arab nation, and leads the Arab people to look forward to the results of the summit conference. It is hoped that this historic conference will be able to surmount all obstacles, solve all differences and to stand as one solid rank in the face of all challenges.

Abdelhaq Tazi mentioned that the majority of world states now recognize the PLO because of the victories it has scored in the international arena and consider it to be the representative of the Palestinian people, just as they also recognise the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil. He stressed that the Arab nation hopes to move into a new era which will restore dignity, pride and unity to the Arab nation.

Boucetta Speaks

LD242002 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Fes, 24 November (MAP) -- At 1330 Moroccan time today the Arab foreign ministers ended their meetings which began here last Sunday by agreeing on the various resolutions to be submitted to the Arab summit conference which will begin its meetings here on Wednesday, tomorrow.

Following the final session, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and the conference's chairman, M'hamed Boucetta spoke to journalists. Regarding the Saudi peace plan, Boucetta said that the ministerial council has approved the form in which the eight point plan will be referred to the Arab summit conference together with the various views made concerning it.

Asked about Egypt's absence, Boucetta said that this is not the first time Egypt has not attended an Arab conference. This is because its membership in the Arab League has been frozen for 3 years. He pointed out some matters pertaining to a sincere desire for Egypt's return to the Arab ranks.

Regarding the EEC member countries' decision to send forces to the Sinai multinational forces, Boucetta said that a committee has been formed to draft the form in which this matter will be referred to the summit conference.

Boucetta said that there was unanimous agreement on the Lebanese question and the form in which it will be presented to the summit conference. He pointed out that the essence of the Lebanese working paper has been maintained and that this time the issue received profound and great attention.

Regarding the complaints about the agenda, Boucetta said that the chairman of the conference urged that all complaints be removed and that this affirms the positive spirit which has prevailed over the meetings. He pointed out that the Arab summit is also bound to affirm the call to all to respect pledges and commitments agreed upon at summit conferences.

Libyan Memorandum

LD241534 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The Jamahiriyah delegation to the Arab foreign ministers conference in Fes presented a memorandum at yesterday's evening session asking for the expulsion of the Sudan for violating the Baghdad summit resolutions, breaking away from Arab consensus, and following in the footsteps of traitor As-Sadat who had allied himself with the Zionist enemy against the Arab nation.

Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi explained that the dispute between the Jamahiriyah and the Sudanese regime is not one of a bilateral nature, rather it is on national and fateful issues. Brother al-'Ubaydi said that Numayri's continuation of the path of treason, his ignoring the Arab will in the confrontation of the enemy, his meeting with terrorist Begin and his standing next to him during the burial of As-Sadat, his granting of military bases to America and his participation in the American military maneuvers confirm that the Sudanese regime has violated all that had been agreed at the Baghdad summit.

Brother al-'Ubaydi said that Numayri is trying to camoflage his violation of Arab resolutions and internal problems by fabricating imaginary battles with the Jamahiriyah. For these reasons, he said, the Jamahiriyah calls for a boycott of the Sudanese regime and its expulsion from the Arab League. He said that the matter is not open to bargaining and niceties, as unity of the Arab action is required. He demanded that this issue should be placed on the agenda of the summit conference. The Jamahiriyah delegation explained the dangers of American bases in the region and reported on the aggressive maneuvers which have made Arab land public property. In this context Al-'Ubayi pointed to the provocations directed against Syria, the direct aggression against the Jamahiriyah and the successive threats against the entire Arab people. The Jamahiriyah delegation called for a firm Arab stand against U.S. bases in the Arab region and against the agent regimes in the Sudan, Somalia and Oman which defend U.S. policy in the region, and also called for the exposure of these regimes before the Arab masses.

The Jamahiriyah delegation called for the drawing up of an Arab strategy to confront the United States in all fields, to deprive it totally of Arab oil, to withdraw Arab assets from U.S. banks and to boycott it economically until it accepts the just demands of the Arab people.

The countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and Iraq rejected the decision of the EEC to participate in the so-called peace force in Sinai and called for a revolutionary attitude toward those countries.

More From Libyans

LD241818 Tripoli Jana in English 1422 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Nov (JANA) -- Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau stressed that the justice of the Palestinian cause and the legitimacy of the struggle for regaining Palestine were the common ground of our beliefs from the ocean to the Gulf.

In the morning session of the Arab foreign ministers he said that the Palestinian cause is the core of the comtemporary struggle and on its course we made sacrifices in Palestine, Sinai, Golan and southern Lebanon. Any deviation from this line despite defeats in unequal battles with the enemy should be dropped immediately, he said, and the death punishment should be imposed on those who attempt to play around with the Palestinian cause. These popular beliefs, he went on, should not be ignored even in the worst circumstances.

Mr al-'Ubaydi referred to what is called the Saudi initiative as flagrant violation of the PLO charter and the resolutions of the Palestine National Council which call for the overall and complete liberation of all Palestine. Tabling this plan in the agenda of the summit conference, he said, should be rejected as a matter of principle, because the Fahd plan is a flagrant abandoning of the historic rights of the Arab nation in Palestine and contradicts with the minimum of the resolutions endorsed in the Arab summits in Rabat and Baghdad.

Mr al-'Ubaydi then wondered: "Does the Arab nation's existence take any bargaining or wheeling and dealing. We should present our full and maximum legitimate demands and leave the others and the U.N. to offer initiatives.

Mr Al-'Ubaydi called for the necessity to be fully aware of these initiatives according to their answering the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Mr Al-'Ubaydi said that resorting to the military option is the only way, and any alternative contrary to such solution is considered a treason, because the political solution does not lead anywhere. We have As-Sadat's lesson who gave everything but got nothing in return, as a good example. Therefore, he was punished by the Arab people.

"The organic alliance between USA and Israel is not leaving any possibility for the political option. How could an Arab regime, which is not assigned to speak on behalf of the Palestinians in the first place, adopt a defeatist initiative at the time when Zionist enemy and America reject the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the return of Jerusalem."

He went on to say, "The Arab people condemned and boycotted and isolated As-Sadat because he unilaterally recognized Israel. We, therefore, wonde' how could not we condemn those who call for an Arab collective recognition of Israel. How could we forget the blood of 1948 martyrs? No one is entitled to speak on their behalf and anyone who has the courage to do so will only take his fate in his hand. It should also be borne in mind that the Palestine cause has always been the graveyard of traitors."

Mr Al-'Ubaydi added: "How could the call for jihad in less than a year become a call for capitulation, co-existence and normalization of relations? What changed such beliefs so quickly? The Palestinian cause will continue with the blood of the martyrs who fall day after day in the battlefield and in the real jihad. The cause only concerns the Palestinian people alone!"

Mr Al-'Ubaydi went on to say: "The plan should be buried and a struggle plan should be adopted instead, which will unite all Arab efforts and capabilities and solidify our steadfastness, as the only real alternative and the most reasonable one."

"The strategic alliance between America and Israel represents a new danger aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and strengthening the Zionist occupation of the Arab territories. It is also aimed at foiling any possibility for a just peacful settlement due to the strong military force which resulted from this alliance."

Mr Al-'Ubaydi pointed out that the events now taking place in the Arab region including joint exercises, redevelopment of and setting up new military bases in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman, escalation of plots against the Jamahiriyah, continuous threats to Syria, attempts to liquidate the Palestinian resistance, the Rapid Deployment Forces in several parts of the Arab world and the flagrant threats to strike at the progressive regimes, all this clarifies the U.S. and Israel policies and practices, which are a direct and major source of danger to the Arab world.

The gravity of the Israeli-American strategic alliance, he added, compels the conference to approve measures capable of deterring the danger by stressing the following:

1 -- Consider the USA in confrontation with the Arab nation, and this demands reconsideration of Arab-American relations according to the Arabs' high national interests.
2 -- Consider the Israeli-American alliance as co-partnership in usurping Palestine and other Arab territories.
3 -- Consider all forms of U.S. military presence in the Arab world as hostile and efforts should be made to get rid of it.
4 -- Use all Arab economic resources including oil and Arab deposits in the American banks to counter the new alliance.
5 -- Achieve the strategic balance with the enemy through mobilization of all Arab resources and capabilities on the political and economic level.

Al-'Ubaydi Press Conference

NC250820 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, held a press conference last night in Fes attended by many correspondents of the world news agencies and press reporters.

At his press conference, Brother al-'Ubaydi outlined and explained several questions raised at the Arab foreign ministers conference which concluded its work yesterday. He also dealt with several issues connected with the current Arab situation.

Answering a question about the Jamahiriyah's rejection of the Saudi plan, he said that the Jamahiriyah rejects the plan in form and content as it relinquishes the legitimate rights and comes as an alternative to Camp David. He added that the Saudi plan represents a violation of the PLO Charter and the Arab summit conferences, which affirmed the need for the liberation of Palestine and the nonrecognition of the Zionist enemy.

Regarding the situation in southern Lebanon, Brother Al-'Ubaydi pointed out that the Jamahiriyah's stand regarding this was clear: That an air cover should be provided to protect the Arab Lenanese people against the daily Zionist attacks. This was agreed upon by the conferees. The Lebanese working paper presented to the conference has confirmed this.

About the European participation in the so-called multinational forces, Brother al-'Ubaydi affirmed that the Jamahiriyah has called for a unified Arab stand to confront this action by the stated which will participate in these forces. He said that the Jamahiriyah will implement any Arab decision denouncing the European stand in this respect.

Answering a question about the aggressive maneuvers which the United States is carrying out on Arab territory and the Arab countries' attitude toward them, he affirmed that these aggressive maneuvers were a new imperialist attempt to colonize the Arab homeland and that they were an extension of U.S. influence.

On the Arab Libyan Armed Forces' role in Chad, he stressed that the Arab Libyan Armed Forces went to Chad at the request of the Chadian Government and that they have performed their duty in full in halting the crushing civil war and restoring security and peace in Chad. He pointed out that the Arab Libyan Armed Forces are peacekeeping forces and the safety valve in the region.

ARAB LEADERS ARRIVING IN FES FOR SUMMIT

LD241416 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1311 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The 12th Arab summit conference opens Wednesday in Fes. The foreign ministers are to hold a final meeting this afternoon. The kings, amirs and presidents, or their representatives, of the Arab states have started to arrive in Morocco.

His Excellency the President of Djibouti Hassan Gouled this morning arrived in Fes. The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah also arrived in Fes. 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, arrived last night heading his country's delegation to the Arab summit. Mauritania's delegation headed by the foreign minister, Ahmed Ould Mennaya, also arrived here.

The general secretary of the Organization of African Unity, Edem Kodjo, arrived today in Muhammad V Airport in Casablanca to attend the work of the Arab summit conference.

More on Leaders Arrival

LD242208 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] As the Arab heads of state are about to meet in Fes, the Arabs have affirmed their common destiny with the African countries through the Arab foreign ministers decision to accept the OAU as an observer member in the Arab League.

It was a fortunate coincidence that Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi arrived in Fes as a guest of King Hassan II in his capacity as OAU chairman only a few hours after this decision. As Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi stated, the decision stems from a feeling of common destiny.

King Hassan II spent all day today at Fes airport welcoming his brothers the kings, presidents and amirs of the Arab countries who arrived in Fes to participate in the 12th Arab summit.

The king welcomed the following: Hassan Gouled of the Republic of Djibouti; Mohamed Siad Barre, the president of Somalia; Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait; Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain; Ilyas Sarkis, the president of Lebanon; Daniel arap Moi, the president of Kenya and the current OAU chairman; Ali Abdallah Salih, the president of the Yemeni Arab Republic; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the PDRY chairman; Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the president of the UAE; King Husayn ibn Talal, the monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; and Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi crown prince.

Earlier, Prime Minister Maati Bouabid welcomed the following: Tuwayni ibn Shihab, the special adviser to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and head of the Omani delegation; 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, Sudanese first vice president and minister of defense and head of the Sudanese delegation; Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, the Algerian foreign minister who will represent President Chadli Bendjedid; Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister who will represent President Habib Borguiba.

'Arafat Arrives

LD251014 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Fes, 25 Nov (MAP) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Fes at dawn today to lead the Palestinian delegation at the Arab summit conference which opens its work today in Fes.

Sudan Representative Arrives

JN241851 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 24 Nov (SUNA) -- First Vice President Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil arrived in Fes at 1830 this evening to chair Sudan's delegation to the 12th Arab summit conference, which will openhere Wednesday.

PLO MOSCOW ENVOY, 'ARAFAT DIFFER ON FAHD PLAN

LD241428 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1253 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov (KUNA) -- The PLO Ambassador to the USSR Dr Muhammad ash-Sha'ir has expressed reservations over clause seven of the Saudi peace plan pertaining to the Middle East crisis and his belief that the Soviet Union will not accept a strategic alliance with any country from the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

Speaking in an interview with a KUNA correspondent, he expressed reservations regarding the outcome of the Arab summit in Fes which begins its work Wednesday, saying "I look at the conference without much hope and I say that it will be like the other conferences to which we have become accustomed."

He expects differences at the conference among the participants, "especially over the situation in Egypt. Perhpas more than one Arab would want to bring Egypt back to the Arab fold. There will also be a dispute around the attitude of the countries which follow the line adopted by former President Anwar as-Sadat."

Despite the decision of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi not to attend the Fes summit, Ash-Sha'ir expressed confidence that "within the next few days and hours we shall be surprised at President al-Qadhdhafi's participation in the work of the conference," but he did not explain the reason for this confidence.

Ash-Sha'ir spoke about point Seven of the Saudi peace plan, which refers to the right of all states in the region to live in peace and said, "We take exception to one point in the Saudi peace plan, the one dealing with peaceful coexistence between states of the region and Israel."

The first PLO ambassador to the USSR raised questions on the reason for the Saudi peace plan's "ignoring" PLO in its articles. Regarding the attitude of the PLO chairman, who had described the plan as having some positive points, Ash-Sha'ir said "It is premature to say that 'Arafat or the PLO have accepted the plan, and it was not the right of the executive committee to adopt or reject the plan. Also there are organizations which have reservations as regards the plan and which address accusations at it."

Answering a question on the prospect of a strategic alliance being established between Moscow and any member of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front as an attempt to counter the declaration of strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States, he said "I do not believe that the Soviets will agree to this, because they are opposed to any military alliance which leads to military confrontation and because they always call for the peaceful settlement of problems. However, perhaps they will assist Arab countries militarily against any attempt to control the region."

Ash-Sha'ir praised the attitudes of Kuwait "especially its assistance to the PLO and its use of the oil weapon as a strategic and tactical weapon in the interest of the struggle."

KHALAF NOTES 'POSITIVE POINTS' IN SAUDI PLAN

LD251020 Kuwait KUNA in English 0750 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Nov (KUNA) -- In an interview published here today a senior Palestinian official has repeated that the Saudi peace plan proposed by Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Prince Fahd to settle the Middle East crisis contains positive points "which do not conflict" with the PLO political program.

This official, Salah Khalaf, who is a member of the Fatah Central Committee, the largest of the Palestinian resistance movements, ruled out the seventh point in the Saudi plan, the point which calls for the right of all states in the Middle East to live in peace, since it contains tacit recognition of Israel.

In an interview published by the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN on the morning of the convening of the 12th Arab summit conference which will debate the Saudi plan Khalaf -- Abu Iyad -- (?specifically) said: "We want Saudi Arabia to work politically for the [word indistinct] question but without assuming any political commitment to the question under the items of this plan whose seventh point corresponds to the concessions which Israel and America want, which represents the first winning card offered by the Arabs to them and which confirms Israel's existence and its occupation of Arab territory without their obtaining any of their legitimate rights."

The PLO has not yet given its final opinion of the Saudi plan, and the statements by its officials vary between supporting some points of this plan and opposition to it.

Abu Iyad said: "It is the Palestinian state which has the right to recognize Israel. As for the liberation organization it has no right to recognize Israel because it operates outside the occupied territory. How can we recognize Israel while we are refugees and dispersed? But when the Palestinian state is established it will enjoy sovereign rights which include its right to recognize or not."

Khalaf warned the Arabs against granting concessions to the Zionist state through the Saudi plan or through any other. He said: "Any concessions offered by the Arabs to Israel through this initiative will result in our granting further concessions. When the plan is proposed, for example, to European circles there will be pressure on for further concessions for them to accept it, and when the plan moves over to American circles it will face greater pressures to grant more new concessions in order that Washington for its part would be able to present it to Israel from which Israel would take only the seventh point."

In addition to the seventh point, the Saudi plan calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in these territories.

Abu Iyad said: "Thus the Arabs must not propose any initiatives which would conflict with the concepts, principles and the firm national right of the Palestinian people."

The Palestinian official rejected the viewpoint which notes a similarity between Prince Fahd's initiative with the initiative of late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, when he visited occupied Jerusalem in 1977. He said: "I do not consider the initiatives of Prince Fahd similar to the of As-Sadat's because As-Sadat went to Israel and delivered the speech at the Knesset and emerged withonly the autonomy plot."

He added that "Prince Fahd's initiative is merely a Saudi proposal to be debated by the Arabs at the Fes conference. They may come out of the conference with a unified Arab resolution through which it will be possible to confront Israel and to achieve the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people and of all Arabs."

Abu Iyad warned in the interview about the possibility that Israel might launch a major military assault on the southern regions of Lebanon. He said that "The form of the forthcoming Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon will be defined in the light of the results of Fes summet."

PLO MILITARY CHIEF ON LEBANON, FAHD PLAN

GF241719 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 24 Nov 81 p 9

[Interview with Brig Gan Sa'd Sayil (Abu al-Walid), Fatah Central Committee member and chief of the Palestinian revolution's central operations, by Zaki Shibab in Beirut -- no date given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The statements by leaders of the Zionist enemy indicate that military preparations are underway to launch a military operation in south [Lebanon].

Their pretext is that the resistance has reinforced its positions in a noticeable way. What steps you have taken to prevent Israel's success in carrying out the expected aggression?

[Answer] Before we discuss statements by leaders of the Israeli enemy, let us go back to the fighting that broke out in July. We believe that this Israeli operation consisted of two stages. The first stage was completed between 10 and 24 July with the goal of cutting all supply lines (roads and bridges) in addition to striking at all command headquarters. We believe that the execution of the second stage depends on the enemy's success in implementing the second [as published] stage. Certainly the enemy in July did not expect the Palestinian revolution to have the capability it demonstrated in retaliating. I also believe that the whole matter was a surprise for the enemy. We achieved all this through use of new techniques. Besides, the quality of the weapons we have was not bad.

Undoubtedly, we faced huge difficulties during the battle for 2 weeks in July. For instance, we faced modern equipment characterized by extreme accuracy in hitting targets and other equipment characterized by the many fatalities it inflicts. These weapons oblige the Palestinian revolution to think seriously of securing weapons that can inflict losses on the enemy's forces that are at least equal to ours. As I mentioned, we are vigorously seeking these weapons. I expect these weapons to be available soon.

[Question] The expansion of the area of the deployment of the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon is being discussed. What impact will this have on the freedom of the movement of your forces in the south? If that happens, what will your position be?

[Answer] Actually, this question is a Lebanese matter. It is the Followup Committee that will begin the process of Lebanese detente. The issue of the Lebanese Army and its deployment in southern Lebanon is purely a Lebanese issue. As far as I know, this will be raised during the discussion among all Lebanese factions on the issue of political detente, in which the issue of the army will be one of the most basic and outstanding issues. We hope that all parties will reach a comprehensive political accord. Of course, the army will have complete freedom of movement when Lebanese political accord is reached. As regards relations between the Palestinian revolution and Lebanon, we are governed by agreements with Lebanon such as the Cairo agreement and the (Melkart) agreement. These were reached during the Arab summit conferences, and they govern the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon.

[Question] How do you view Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan?

[Answer] On our part, we have welcomed this plan or initiative launched by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has announced this position on various occasions. We believe these initiatives will be successful when the balance of power is in our favor. The Arab nation must move toward a solution that guarantees justice and equality.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT LEADER ON BREZHNEV, FAHD PLANS

GF241610 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 23 Nov 81 p 18

[Report on interview granted to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM correspondent in Beirut by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- no date given]

[Excerpts] Nayif Hawatimah said: We in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine view the Saudi plan as follows: It is a plan that stems from an Arab capital that has always claimed to have a special role in Arab and Islamic life because it considers itself the guardian of Islam and because it raises the banner of holy jihad for the liberation of scared Jerusalem and the Arab and Palestinian territories.

We also view the plan in light of the supreme national and patriotic interests of our people and the Arab nation. A plan that is launched by the capital of a fraternal Arab state cannot be dealt with as if it were launched by a foreign state.

Commenting on the points in the Saudi plan, Hawatimah demanded the elimination of point number seven which calls for recognition of Israel. He also demanded amendments that conform with Arab resolutions that declare the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that stress the historic and fixed rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination. He added: It is an expanded international framework that will protect the Arab region against violent internal upheavals which usually result in more fragmentation. These fragmentations, he added, benefit no one but the enemy. This alone, he said, constitutes the real indignation that the Fes summit will respect the resolutions of former summits that denounced the Camp David agreements.

Hawatimah also demanded the abolishment of the five concessions mentioned in the plan and the introduction of amendments in order to transform the entire eight-point plan into Fes Arab summit resolutions that conform with the PLO's program for this phase and with the resolutions of the Baghdad summit. He added: This clearly means that, instead of dealing with a Saudi plan, we would be dealing with conformity with ourselves and with the resolutions of the Arab summits from Algiers to Baghdad.

Commenting on PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's statement that whoever says yes to Brezhnev's plan cannot say no to the Saudi plan, Hawatimah said: Brother Abu 'Ammar has embroiled himself in a series of incorrect comparisons. This, he added, should not embroil the forces of the Palestinian revolution or the Arab states in such incorrect comparisons. We don't view Brezhnev's proposals only as the product of the Soviet Union; we also consider the significance of their security and political implications. These proposals, he explained, stem from a friendly foreign state, not a fraternal Arab state but a foreign state that has its own policy on this or that international issue. When Brezhnev proposed his initiative in February 1981, it came within the context of the general struggle against the Camp David agreements. This initiative was proposed by a superpower that defends its political line with all its enormous military, economic and political power. On the other hand, he said, Prince Fahd's peace plan -- as I have said -- stems from a fraternal Arab capital that has been calling for the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation and has always affirmed its commitment to the resolutions of Arab summits. Furthermore, he added, Saudi Arabia is not a foreign state and thus when it proposes a plan and attempts to gain the approval of the Fes summit for it, in this way it is defining for the Arabs and the PLO the upper limit of Patriotic Arab and Palestinian rights.

Commenting on the dialogue that took place within the ranks of the revolution command and the PLO Executive Committee, Hawatimah said: The meetings have shown that the overwhelming majority of the Executive Committee members are not in favor of the plan as it is. Abu al-Lutf, Fatah Executive Committee member, Brother Ahmad Sudqi ad-Dajani, who represents a special political trend, representatives of revolution movements and independent elements in the Executive Committee, all of them said no to the plan in its present form. He added: All this indicates the necessity of formulating a united Palestinian stand -- within the framework of the Executive Committee -- on the plan which is derived from the PLO's program for this phase and the resolutions of the steadfastness front and Arab summit in order to arm the Palestinian delegation to the foreign ministers conference and to the Arab summit. It is not the right of any Palestinian leader, irrespective of his rank in the revolution or the PLO, to impose his personal decision on the entire revolution or organization.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC ASSISTANT DENIES REPORTS ON DEFENSE NETWORK

GF241944 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] Riyadh (WAKH) -- Ibrahim Humud as-Subhi, assistant secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council, has affirmed that activity within the council is taking place in all areas -- political, economic and military. He added: We have started to concentrate on political affairs in addition to security and military issues. He noted the need for coordination in several other fields in order to complement the council's activity.

He denied reports that the army chiefs had decided to establish a defensive network to defend the region in cooperation with the Saudi AWACS planes.

He said the interior ministers have been invited to hold a meeting next year in order to put forward a comprehensive view of internal security and protection of the internal fronts of the six states. They will also endorse some articles of the economic agreement pertaining to security, such as the movement of individuals among the council states.

KUWAIT

YAR, PDRY LEADERS MAKE DEPARTURE STATEMENTS

Yar President Speaks

LD241250 Kuwait KUNA in English 1048 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Nov (KUNA) -- North Yemeni President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih hailed Tuesday "the great efforts exerted by his highness the amir of Kuwait to patch up differences in the Arab relations." In a statement to KUNA at Kuwait International Airport before his departure to Morocco to attend the 12th Arab summit, President Salih said that "The general brotherly spirit which prevailed over our talks here is the outcome of the amir's sincere efforts to eradicate all differences among the Arab states. We were particularly fortunate the South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad had joined us in our talks regarding the Yemeni unity."

The North Yemeni president expressed optimism about the talks which he said "had led to a common agreement on several issues of joint interest both on the [word indistinct] and Arab levels." President Salih added that among the main issues he had discussed with the amir was the "need for a collective Arab work in order to restore the Arab lands occupied by Israel in the June 1967 aggression, the legal rights of the Palestinians and their right to establish an independent state on their own lands."

"Our joint views on the stances to be adopted in the Fes summit live up with the seriousness of the issues tabled for discussion," the president concluded.

Meanwhile, President Salih extended his thanks to his brothers in Kuwait, and on top of [words indistinct] the amir, for the warm welcome he had received.

PDRY Leader Speaks

LD241252 Kuwait KUNA in English 1131 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Nov (KUNA) -- The South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [al-Hasani] expressed hope here Tuesday that relations between Yemen and [word indistinct] would develop further.

In a statement to KUNA at Kuwait International Airport before departure to Morocco to attend the 12th Arab summit conference, President Muhammad expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of his talks with his highness the amir of Kuwait.

"This friendly visit gave us a chance to exchange views with his highness the amir on a number of serious issues related to the latest developments in the Arab region," he said, adding that "discussions also covered the agenda of the forthcoming summit."

Meanwhile, the South Yemeni president revealed his opinion about this visit which gave him the opportunity to meet the North Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and to discuss with him and the amir issues of importance to the peoples of the two Yemens.

SAUDI ARABIA

SPOKESMAN DENIES FAHD PLAN RELATED TO CAMP DAVID

LD231148 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Information Minister His Highness Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, commenting on a report by some news agencies attributed to an unidentified Saudi diplomat in Fes yesterday which said that the Saudi peace plan assumes a tactical accord with the Camp David agreement, said that this statement is completely fabricated and bears no relation to the truth.

He said that we recently noticed that there were statements and ill-intentioned utterances falsely attributed to the Kingdom, aimed at impugning the Saudi peace plan by presenting it as an individual initiative, while in fact it is a Saudi-Arab plan for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani stressed that the Saudi peace plan has no relation whatsoever with the Camp David agreement, which was officially rejected by the Kingdom, and that allegations about any similarity are meant just to stir up agitation and harm the Kingdom.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD ON REAGAN'S 'RETREAT' ON MISSILES

GF201244 Abu Dhabi WAM (EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Nov (WAM) -- In its editorial today, AL-ITTIHAD comments on President Ronald Reagan's statement that his country is ready to suspend the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe in return for withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Eastern Europe. The newspaper says this stand is of great importance because it is the first "retreat" Reagan has made on his announced policy since the election campaign.

The newspaper affirms that the new stand directly reflects the influence of the European friends of the United States on U.S. policy in Europe and in the world. The newspaper says: "No doubt popular and official European pressure has been one factor -- indeed, the main factor -- behind the change in the U.S. stand."

The newspaper calls on the Arabs to benefit from this stand and to compare this change with the President's stand on Arab issues. The newspaper says: "It is our duty to compare what we have done to what the Europeans have done to force him to abandon his nuclear policy in Europe. It is also our duty to tell the man in the White House that it is not only his policy in Europe that needs to be amended. It is our duty to say that it is not in our interest for him to reach a truce with the Soviets and then launch a war against them on our land and waters after naming a special force for this purpose, the Rapid Deployment Force. It is also our duty to inform the U.S. President that his strategic alliance with Israel is no less dangerous for us than his nuclear program in Europe is for the Europeans."

Concluding its editorial, the newspaper calls on the Arab foreign ministers conference and Arab summit to mobilize all resources and employ them "against all who ally with and support our main and number one enemy."

PAPERS COMMENT ON REAGAN'S JERUSALEM REMARKS

GF211139 Abu Dhabi WAM (EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0610 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Nov (WAM) -- Two local papers commented on the statement given by U.S. President Reagan before Jewish leaders in his country in which he objected to the establishment of a unified Palestinian state and announced his preference that Jerusalem remain unified under Israeli sovereignty. The two papers warned that Reagan's position is no less grave than Truman's recognition of Israel a few minutes after its establishment was announced. The two papers stressed that these statements ruin the chances for the Saudi peace plan.

In its commentary, AL-ITTIHAD said that the U.S. President has challenged all Arabs and Muslims. The paper asked: Is it a coincidence that the U.S. President has made this statement just a few days before the Arab summit? Is it a coincidence that the U.S. President has made this statement amid the international interest in the Saudi plan, this plan which calls for the establishment of an independent [Palestinian] state with Jerusalem as its capital?"

After reviewing Reagan's aggressive initiatives toward the Arabs; that is, his earlier announcement about the legitimacy of the Israeli settlements on Arab territories and his strategic alliance with Israel, the paper noted that since 1948 these initiatives and steps have never been taken by any previous U.S. president.

The paper adds: Reagan has surpassed his predecessors. So far, he has given Israel what Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter had not. He presented to Israel what is regarded as a violation of U.S. commitments themselves.

The paper refers to the Camp David accords, which are vague regarding Jerusalem. However annexes to the accords stress, according to late President as-Sadat, that Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the West Bank and must be under Arab sovereignty.

The paper concludes by calling for retaliation against this position by responding to the call made by Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] when he said [citing Salah ad-Din]: I do not want your blessings, only your swords.

AL-BAYAN, which is published in Dubayy, explained that the U.S. President's statements show he is more concerned about his popularity in Israel than in the United States.

The paper compared Reagan's statement to the Jewish leaders with his election platform saying: If it is true that this U.S. position, announced by the President, does not constitute a change in the election platform of candidate Reagan, then it is not true that it does not constitute a change in U.S. policy toward Jerusalem, as the White House spokesman noted on the Reagan meeting with the Jewish leaders. It is well known that despite Washington's unlimited, biased position toward the Israeli enemy, it has always been careful regarding Jerusalem, refusing over the years to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. Moreover, it repeatedly objected to the transfer of the office of the Israeli prime ministers' office to east Jerusalem.

The paper stressed that Reagan's latest statements deviate from the actual situation, "and have contributed to making the situation more tense by granting the current Israeli aggression against Lebanon."

AL-BAYAN adds: It appears from these remarks that U.S. President Reagan wants to make it possible for the gullible parties to the Middle East conflict to attend peace talks. The paper asks what kind of peace is this which requires the Arabs to preconditionally concede their legitimate rights to the usurper enemy.

The paper concludes that the Reagan statements ruin all chances for the Saudi peace plan, which cannot agree with unification of Jerusalem "under Israeli sovereignty."

SHAYKH ZAYID REELECTED PRESIDENT FOR 5 YEARS

WA251600 Kuwait TIMES in English 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi -- Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was re-elected unanimously today by the seven-member Supreme Council as president of the United Arab Emirates for another five years beginning Dec. 2. the official UAE News Agency reported.

The Supreme Council comprising the rulers of the seven small shaykhdoms making up the federation, also re-elected Dubayy Ruler Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Makhtum as vice-president.

The Council also approved a resolution extending the current interim federal constitution for another five years, and decided to take "some constitutional measures to strengthen the union."

Rashid was absent from the Supreme Council meeting held at the Ghantout Oasis 80 km from Abu Dhabi city, capital of the UAE but the agency said his son, Dubayy Crown Prince Makhtum ibn Rashid, attended the meeting.

Rashid's absence reportedly underscored a years-old rift between himself and Zayid, who is also ruler of Abu Dhabi, the largest and richest member of the federation with Dubayy, second largest.

PDRY

LEADER 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD'S AFP INTERVIEW

EA242150 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Interview granted to AFP by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers -- date; place not specified; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Question: What is your position on the current exercises in which the United States and other states in this region are taking part?

Answer: The fact is that there is a political, economic and social crisis in the countries in which the United States is carrying out military exercises. The exercises reflect the reality of that crisis, its depth and its involvement with the crisis and disintegration of the capitalist system in the West. It is a tangible demonstration of the extent to which the U.S. administration will go to express its hostile intentions by pursuing an antipeace course, crude interference in the internal affairs of the developing countries and their peoples, the desire to exacerbate the international situation, to shake the foundations of world security and peace and to revive cold war policies.

I think this provocative action by the United States, a superpower, should be seen not merely as a hostile act but as a dangerous event in a series of traditional hostile activities going beyond the scope of its aims, that is, assuring satellite regimes and frightening the peoples of the region.

As for us, apart from our self-confidence and our people's ability to face up to any aggression together with our friends and brothers, we have issued warnings about these exercises from the very beginning, not because they pose a threat to our security and the safety of our homeland, but because we see in them a dangerous precedent, making it difficult for us and others in the region, as well as peace-loving forces in the world, to remain quiet.

It may be difficult now for the rulers of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman to be convinced of the gravity of what they have started and to admit publicly the erroneous course which they are following, whether it is the opening up of their territories to the full use of U.S. forces or the continued hostility toward their own people and their disgraceful behavior toward the sovereignty of their own countries.

Question: Would you send Yemenis to fight in Ethiopia or Libya if they were attacked by U.S. forces or U.S. Arab allies?

Answer: The treaty signed during the Aden tripartite summit by Democratic Yemen, socialist Ethiopia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah explains our commitments and duties toward one another. Basically we consider threats to Libya or Ethiopia as a threat to us. The reverse is also true. Of course, we in the PDRY will not sit and watch any external aggression against Libya or Ethiopia. Moreover, we are ready, any time we are asked, to support any fraternal Arab state subjected to external aggression.

Question: What is your stand on the Saudi peace plan adopted by the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council?

Answer: We have heard about the plan in the news media. We have not been officially informed about it. We will express our views on it at the forthcoming Arab summit in Morocco.

Question: What is the state of your relations with the northern part of the country? Do you support the Democratic National Front there?

Answer: Our relations with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland have been characterized by our concern to continue constructive, peaceful dialogue, which provides the firm principles and grounds to reunite the homeland and free it from violence and warfare. We have always practically demonstrated our concern for the interests of the Yemeni people and the earnestness of our steps toward unity.

I have visited the northern part of the homeland five times in the last 2 years. The last time was to At-Ta'iz, where we met our brother, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. We signed an agreement (?for the coordination) and continuation of efforts and peaceful dialogue between the two parts of the homeland to serve the higher interests of the Yemeni people in unity and sovereignty. Dialogue has also been resumed between the national front of the north and the regime there. The dialogue has begun, stopped and resumed more than once between the two sides.

Question: But officials in San'a' have said that you have signed the agreement but have not committed yourselves to its implementation.

Answer: The truth, known to everybody, is this: In the southern part of Yemen there is one single authority. When we sign an agreement we commit ourselves to it because we do not have multiple authorities or power centers that can exercise pressure. We are free in our dealings.

When we have observations and views concerning any issue, we do not hide them or hesitate to express them openly because we express our conviction and reject other people's pressures on us. We sign what we are convinced of.

This is why there is nothing that will make us abandon our commitment to others. It is my view that there are certain people who have found in the tension between the two parts of Yemen as well as inside Yemen, a source of enrichment. Such people will not be pleased by stability and security. We find them undertaking various forms of sabotage such as sowing suspicion, [word indistinct] and causing civil strike for the purpose of exacerbating the situation.

But we will not permit the warmongers to achieve their objectives. The reactionary parties which bank on tension and hope for an outbreak of fighting between the two parts once again so that they may live on the misery and destitution of the Yemenis will lose their bets. This is so because our people know where their interests lie and are aware of their own need for stability.

On this basis we will continue with our efforts and contacts with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland to achieve partical and tangible results and to ensure the reunification of our homeland.

Question: It has been announced more than once that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is to pay a visit to Aden but this has not happened. To what do you attribute this, especially as you yourselves have visited San'a' and have gone to North Yemen more than once? Can we deduce from your repeated visits that you want unity and that the North Yemen officials are not responding to this?

Answer: We have extended an invitation to brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to visit the southern part of the homeland. We hope this desire of ours will be granted and that he responds to our invitation.

Question: What is the present state of your relations with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community?

Answer: Our relations with the USSR are excellent, as they are with the rest of the countries of the socialist community. Life has proved the sincerity and loyalty of the USSR to the ideals of disinterested friendship with our Yemeni and Arab peoples. It has always been a friend in times of need. We are pleased with the development of relations between our country and those countries.

Question: How would you describe current relations between Aden and Riyadh?

Answer: They are normal. We want to establish their foundations on the basis of mutual interest, respect and equality.

Question: Do you think there is a possibility today of Egypt's returning to the Arab ranks?

Answer: Egypt will definitely return to the Arab people's ranks. When will have to be decided by the Egyptian people and their nationalist and democratic forces.

FU'AD MUHYI AD-DIN DELIVERS POLICY STATEMENT

NC221338 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0922 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Government policy statement delivered before the People's Assembly by First Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din -- live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful; Mr Speaker of the People's Assembly, members of this distinguished Assembly:

The Egyptian people, who have an imperishable and glorious history and who are genuinely original, capable and steadfast, have endured many challenges. Each time they proved their creativity, excelled in achievements and proceeded to build a distinguished society dominated by ideals and justice.

Our people and the whole world have lost a giant leader and a unique commander. History will record with pride and appreciation his great achievements and the principles and ideals he upheld during his life.

Despite this momentous loss, the great Egyptian people, by adhering to legality and through their constitutional institutions, have been able to prove to the whole world that they are above ordeals and misfortunes. They also proved that the challenges imposed on them in difficult times only increase their strength, determination, sacrifices, efforts and hopes.

The election of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak essentially expressed the will of our noble people, their rallying around the principles of peace, their work for prosperity and their appreciation of their honorable sons who have defended their land, freedom and dignity.

The election of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak was an affirmation that Egypt belongs to all.

The President's first statement to the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council defined the features of a new upsurge characterized by objectivity, honesty and decisiveness and whose roots are fixed in the previous stages of the struggle and the great march led by the late leader Anwar as-Sadat on the course of the 23 July and 15 May revolutions. This upsurge is led by a son of the glorious October generation. Millions of Egypt's sincere sons are participating. As a matter of fact, every Egyptian who loves Egypt, who is loyal to its glory and civilization, and who believes in its renaissance and progress is participating in this upsurge.

The government, led by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, gives top priority and attention to the comprehensive and basic issues on which the president concentrated in his statement at the opening session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council.

Egypt is for all. It is not a society of a privileged minority that monopolizes experience and influence. It is not a society of an elite group that scorns the people and imposes its influence on them. It is not a society of a despotic dictatorship that works to humiliate and encourage hatred of the people. Egypt is for everyone. It defines the framework in which every citizen and all constitutional institutions can move.

On its part, the government is striving to make this motto a living fact and is trying to translate it into an actual fact that all citizens will feel in terms of security, prosperity, justice and progress in all spheres of action.

The government has previously announced and affirmed its achievements in its statement before the distinguished assembly and before the general congress of the National Democratic Party.

It now affirms that activity in all fields -- vigilant and disciplined activity, work and efforts and further work and sacrifices -- is the principle with which we will double efforts with all our capability and faith.

The government certainly knows that cooperation with your distinguished assembly is the best formula for embodying the hopes of the people and translating hopes into facts. This cooperation and coordination in the field of control and legislation is a mainstay of the government's policy and of the domains in which success and progress must be made according to the highest standards and criteria.

Mr Speaker, distinguished members of the assembly, the world has testified that the most wonderful and constructive achievements in the second half of the 20th Century were the October Ramadan victory, the Egyptian peace initiative and the determination to achieve and establish peace.

From this platform, martyr leader Anwar as-Sadat declared his intention to undertake his historic initiative. His high voice -- of peace and justice, reached the whole world.

Undoubtedly, the people's allegiance to and support of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak is an assertion and an authorization to proceed on the path of peace. He has affirmed before your distinguished assembly that Egypt, as always, adheres to and respects all international charters and treaties it has signed.

For quite a time, the government has been preparing to receive the remaining part of Sinai. It is confident that the date set for this great event -- 25 April 1982 -- is a final date on which, during your current session, Egypt's flag will rise over all Egyptian territory.

Egyptian negotiators have set about to achieve full autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on the basis that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the conflict in the Middle East and that full autonomy is the natural prelude for the Palestinians to exercise their right to self-determination in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

We believe that these important talks, which have stalled at certain stages and progressed at others, will ultimately and in accordance with the provisions of the Camp David agreements achieve for the Palestinians full autonomy which will include all the territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In this connection, Egypt's stand has not changed and will not change in affirming the national rights of the Palestinian people and in not recognizing any steps taken to obstruct giving this right to its proprietors. In this field, Egypt is completing a link in its military, political and diplomatic struggle that will enable the Palestinians to take over their cause without custodianship from anyone or pressure from any side.

I would like to note that the Egyptian Government expresses its appreciation of the contribution which has been made and is being made by the European Community states to establish peace in the Middle East. This contribution is represented in the Venice declaration and the readiness of some states to participate in the Sinai multinational peacekeeping force. This is considered a positive contribution toward achieving a just and comprehensive peace throughout the region.

The government also commends in particular the wide-scale economic cooperation between the European Community and Egypt, which affirms the spirit of friendship and which has achieved and is achieving for Egypt a great deal in the various fields of development.

The role the United States is playing to achieve a comprehensive peaceful solution in the area or in the various fields of cooperation undoubtedly receives every appreciation from the distinguished assembly and government. It in fact reflects the growth of the friendship and cooperation based on complete equality between the two governments and the two peoples.

Egypt, as an African country, condemns all injustice done to the peoples of the African continent because of racial discrimination, coercion and interference. It believes in the full right of these peoples to freedom, development and progress. It therefore strongly calls for an immediate halt to the policy of racial discrimination. It also calls for granting independence to Namibia. Egypt is prepared to provide technical aid and expertise to the African states that request it.

Egypt affirms its desire to strengthen its relations with friendly states in Asia, relations that are in fact a continuation of ancient, and deep-rooted and historic ties. The consolidation and further development of these relations will revive these ancient ties.

The government hails the struggle of the Afghan people for their freedom and hopes to see this people again occupy their position with the Islamic and nonaligned states, strong and dignified.

Egypt's affiliation with the Nonaligned Movement is a noble affiliation, because Egypt honorably contributed to its establishment. It will remain faithful to the principles it helped consolidate and will oppose attempts to polarize or dominate the movement.

Egypt's Arab and Islamic affiliation is a noble affiliation. Anyone who tries to distort this affiliation or belittle the sacrifices Egypt has made for its sake will be swerving from the correct path. Egypt, which fought for Arab honor on the battlefield, is the same Egypt which is defending this honor when advocating peace.

I will not forget here to hail in the name of the Egyptian Government the people of fraternal Sudan who have always stood with Egypt throughout history [applause] as a brother and comrade. We affirm that the friendship between the two governments and peoples is the result of a relation of destiny which bears no interpretation or hesitation. I also greet President Muhammad Ja'far Numayri, who [applause] by participating in the plebiscite on the election of the president of the Republic of Egypt, emphasized the concept of the one fate and one destiny of the sons of the Nile Valley.

Mr Speaker and esteemed members of the assembly, the president's statement highlighted the question of democracy in Egypt on the basis that it is necessary for strengthening the bridges of confidence between the people and those responsible for decisionmaking. Democracy in the sense that it is the right of every citizen to express his opinion objectively is necessary to emphasize the soundness of the Egyptian model and its ability. Democrary in the sense of the prevelance of the law and of providing security and safety to every citizen is considered an economic necessity, in addition to being a political necessity leading to stability and the attraction of more savings and investments.

We have made long strides toward practicing democracy since the May 1971 corrective movement. The fact that some misled people have tried to exploit the democratic climate to sabotage our social structure does not shake our faith that the treatment of democratic problems is more democracy. I would like to stress that the responsibility for the success of the practice of democracy is not the responsibility of the ruling party alone but that it is the responsibility of society as a whole and of an opposition that builds and does not destroy and adds and does not subtract.

The president has introduced a good practice by meeting with the opposition. He has called for rising to the level of events and for agreeing on the national aim on the basis that it is always the sublime goal.

At present, the question of security imposes itself and occupies a prominent place in the interests of the government and its priorities. The security of the homeland and the citizens was recently subjected to the danger of a bloody terror that can destroy every structure. Its victim was the hero of mankind and peace, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

The government moved through its various security organs with all force and resolution and without jeopardizing freedoms and rights to contain the sedition and arrest the terrorists and their associates preparatory to their trial before the judiciary.

The government is proud of the great effort the security men exerted to defend Egypt and safeguard the safety of its sons and establishments. It greets their vigilance and dedication to duty. Some of them fell as martyrs to redeem Egypt with their pure souls, love, sacrifice and faith.

The government can affirm that the domestic front is sound and cohesive, that the strongholds of terror have fallen and collapsed, and that all this has been achieved in accordance with the provisions of the law and its supremacy. If the terrorists have hidden behind religion to commit their ugly crimes, while religion has nothing to do with them, then this is evidence that fighting and destroying them is not the responsibility of the security organs alone but that this is primarily a political and intellectual responsibility. It is demanded of the National Democratic Party [NDP] before everyone else, on the basis that it is the party of the majority, to attract youth and to instill tolerant principles and noble and sound teachings in the hearts and minds of youth. However, this responsibility is not confined to the majority party, but is equally the responsibility of the opposition and all intellectuals.

The government's program includes many measures which guarantee that schools will carry out their mission of protecting the coming generations and youth from these extremist terrorist trends, and of building the integrity of the Egyptian man and prompting him to contribute to the national action by deepening his religious awareness and encouraging artistic, intellectual, cultural and athletic activities. These measures also guarantee that the mosque will discharge its mission of spreading the Islamic call without any falsification or fanaticism and of consolidating noble values advocated by the various divine religions.

The government gives every care and attention to the question of youth and their hope to realize a dignified life and establish themselves without falling prey to fanaticism and terrorism.

Youths are the treasure of every nation, its wealth and its future. We cannot establish a distinguished society which is loyal to values and nobility, if interest in youths and their aspirations does not represent a basic strategic aim of the coming period. The youth of Egypt face two dangers. The first is connected with the intellectual and cultural aspects of their lives and the second is connected with material aspects. The parties and religious institutions, and mainly Al-Azhar and the church, can undoubtedly play and must play an important role together with the government in confronting the first danger and elevating the standard of the youths' thinking and culture to become an embodiment of the noble religious values and national principles.

Within the framework of confronting the second danger, the government's programs focus on providing appropriate jobs and appropriate housing so that the youths may start a stable family life. These programs also focus on meeting the youths' basic needs and providing them at prices commensurate with their income.

Mr Speaker and members of the esteemed assembly, by pursuing the open-door policy, the Egyptian economy has achieved many positive results in the past 7 years. This is an objective fact that can be easily reached by making a quiet scientific comparison between the basic economic variables [Al-Mutaghayyirat] before and after the implementation of the open-door policy. For example, the mean average of investment during the period from 1967 to 1973 preceding the implementation of the open-door policy was approximately 13 percent of national income. This average has increased now to approximately 28 percent. The average local savings has increased from 5.4 percent to approximately 14 percent during the same period. This has led to increasing the average national income from 2.9 percent, an average that does not exceed the average population growth, to approximately 9 percent in the past year.

This has been accompanied by a noticeable improvement in Egypt's foreign currency revenues from local sources such as petroleum, transfers from Egyptians abroad, tourism and the Suez Canal, or from external sources such as aid, loans and foreign investments. The revenues from these sources have increased from $829 million in 1974 to more than $9 billion in 1980.

However, the economic open-door policy has been blemished by some mistakes and its application has witnesses some negative aspects. After about 7 years of following the economic open-door policy, it is time to review our economic conditions to rid them of impurities, eliminate negative aspects and place society's priorities of development in their proper place.

In his speech before you on 14 October and in his statement at the opening of the current parliamentary session, the president called for making the open-door policy productive. He also offered for public discussion seven basic issues related to economic policy, and he called on economic experts and advisers to express their opinions about them.

The Cabinet is now intensively studying these issues. Undoubtedly, the opinions of experts and advisers will contribute toward defining and clarifying the various alternatives to resolve each of these important issues. They will also contribute toward defining the positive and negative aspects of each of these alternatives. These issues will then be submitted to a wide-ranging public discussion in which the opposition parties will participate so that the final decision will be founded on a sound basis.

Loyal to its responsibility, the government places before your distinguished assembly a set of facts connected with the economic open-door policy in general and with the seven issues mentioned in the president's statement in particular with the hope that these facts will shed further light on the governments efforts and that more information and data will be available to those who want to express their views and ideas on the proposed dialogue.

As regards the economic open-door policy, the government realizes that for this policy to become productive, three things should be taken into consideration.

1. The various projects should be directed at providing basic goods and services for the majority and not luxury goods to be used by an affluent minority. In this way these projects will contribute to providing a more equitable distribution and producing exportable goods and consequently contribute to increasing foreign currency earnings. At the same time, quality should be improved and modern technology introduced. Imported goods should also be produced locally despite the relatively better quality of imported goods. In this way, more jobs will be created for our growing population and a wide industrial base will be created.

2. More investments should be directed to the goods sectors, particularly in the field of agricultural and industrial production, to remedy any structural shortcomings between these sectors and the services sectors. This will alleviate the inflationary pressures from which the Egyptian economy is suffering and create a solid production base that will serve development and progress.

3. The basic justification for the economic open-door policy is to strengthen the Egyptian economy by increasing resources directed toward investment. The government should give more attention to national private investment and should encourage private initiative. It should also encourage Arab and foreign investments and at the same time raise the efficiency of the public sector with a view to creating a surplus for investment.

The role of the government, which it emphasizes at your esteemed assembly, is to strike a balance between sectors of production: the public sector, the national private sector and the Arab and foreign sector. The government will direct the activities of these sectors to serve the aims of society according to fixed priorities.

Concerning the seven issues raised in the president's statement, their common character is that their importance has become evident in recent years and that what they mean to the aspects of our political and social life is no less important than their effect on our economic activities. Therefore, it is necessary that the government should give these issues top priority and that the solutions should take into consideration the various political, social and economic aspects of these issues.

These issues were the subject of a study by successive governments, but they rightly remain in persistent need of radical solutions. When referring to these issues in its statement, the government aims at enriching the dialogue that will take place regarding them:

1. There are several ways to direct consumption and channel local savings toward productive activities and the service of development aims. The government has resorted to several such methods, mainly taxes and the creation of several channels to absorb savings and direct them toward investment, in addition to methods of enlightenment, propaganda and advertising to influence patterns of consumption and to limit desires for immitation.

The government is studying the need to separate individual consumption from collective consumption when discussing this issue. Each consumption has its own governing factors and, consequently, an ideal way to direct it in a manner consistent with the nature of these factors. Undoubtedly, our success in making the economic openness directed toward production will be a basic factor in our success in directing consumption so that imports of luxury consumer goods will be limited.

2. The government is exerting enormous efforts to ease the intensity of the housing problem. However, the size of the problem remains bigger than the efforts of the government alone. This means that it is necessary for the private sector and the cooperative sector to participate with all their weight in solving this problem. The government promises to increase the incentives and encouragement it gives to these two sectors in the field of housing. It must be noted that a radical solution to the housing problem not only requires providing the material needs but also requires new methods in construction and a change in housing patterns.

3. The government agrees with the opinion that the continuous increase in the size of the revenues allocated for the direct or indirect subsidizing of goods has had negative aspects vis-a-vis the balancing of the general budget and the dealing with the inflation phenomenon and the possibility of allocating more revenues for investment purposes.

The government also agrees that there is some exaggeration and some misuse of the subsidy given. However, the government realizes the effects of the subsidy in alleviating the burdens of life of large numbers of the sons of people with fixed and limited income. It also realizes its effect in limiting the increase in prices. Therefore, when comparing between the various alternatives which have been submitted or may be submitted, the government will continue to protect these large numbers of the sons of the people.

4. There are signs of extravagance in public expenditures such as in the unguided management of the use of cars, holding parties and advertisements in newspapers and elsewhere. It is necessary to uproot and end these signs and lay down controls and rules to guarantee the protection of the people's funds and to ensure that they are spent in the most useful ways.

Extravagance in private expenditure is lined with values and the pattern of income distribution among citizens. Taxes play a major role in uprooting these signs from our society. In addition, they deepen the meanings of affiliation to this society which calls for ways of spending that would permit saving the largest percentage of incomes and directing it toward the realization of development and the creation of more jobs for citizens.

5. The extreme skilled labor shortage is mainly due to the emigration of Egyptian workers to work abroad. This shortage cannot be remedied by preventing or limiting emigration. Remittances from Egyptians working abroad have reached high figures, five times what we earn from exporting new cotton. These remittances also contribute largely to paying for our basic imports.

In addition, we have a large manpower pool and considerable disguised unemployment. This means that the extreme skilled labor shortage could be remedied by expanding facilities for training and for retraining and vocational rehabilitation.

6. Some of these issues are closely linked with the open-door economic policy and how it has been applied in the past few years. One issue is the import policy and its impact on state revenues and national industry.

Imports without currency transfers have jumped from 51.8 million pounds in 1975 to about 1 billion pounds in 1980 -- which is a 20-fold increase. Total imports have also increased considerably, reaching 53 percent of national production in 1980, compared with 21 percent in 1973.

This import trend has caused an increase in imports of consumer and luxury goods. It has also resulted in the import of huge quantities of food commodities and capital goods that could be produced and manufactured locally in Egypt. The government is seriously studying ways to limit this import tendency in a way that will not undermine the open-door economic policy or affect the requirements of the production sector or the availability of basic goods.

7. The public sector in Egypt represents the mainstay for achieving development, particularly industrial development, and for stabilizing prices and reducing the cost of living for the majority of the people. Therefore, this sector should be supported and strengthened. The government is presently preparing a bill on the public sector that will help and guide this sector to enable it to contribute effectively to increasing production. As we have already explained, supporting and strengthening the public sector is in line with the open-door economic policy and is a necessary step for creating a production-oriented open-door policy.

Mr Speaker, members of the distinguished assembly: It is clear there is close relationship among the various issues submitted to your distinguished assembly. This means that there must be a comprehensive approach toward these issues, which will be submitted for discussion, as well as toward the outcome of this discussion.

The availability of the administrative departments that are capable of implementing the decisions that will be made following the discussion of these issues is a vital and fundamental issue. The government realizes the importance and seriousness of this matter and is earnestly seeking to develop and modernize the administrative procedures adopted by the government departments and the public sector. The government also supports the planning departments to create coordination and increase cooperation among the various departments belonging to the state's administrative department.

The government's program also emphasizes decentralization and the just distribution of jobs among the various governorates. The government also strives to retain and rehabilitate large numbers of government and public sector employees to face the obvious shortages in certain sectors.

If the administrative department of the state and the high level of its performance have a paramount effect on all the spheres of our work, then discipline is a vital and fateful issue with regard to our society. For in our everyday life, there are signs of nonchalance and dereliction with regard to work times. The same applies to various industrial units, to the streets and to public funds. These and other signs make it imperative that we confront them seriously and firmly. The government realizes that discipline and the respect of the law are behavioral issues. Therefore, we must all make sure that discipline is enhanced and nurtured among the people -- at home, at school and via the various information media -- so that we can create a generation that has faith in discipline as a value and in a respect for the law as a manifestation of civilization.

In addition, some manifestations of a lack of discipline make it necessary to issue laws and decrees to deal with those who have become accustomed to neglecting their tasks.

The participation of the honorable People's Assembly in discussing this vital issue is necessary so that the people, through their representatives, can participate in laying the foundations of a society in which discipline and respect for law prevail.

Mr Speaker, members of the assembly: The above is related to the issues proposed by the president for debate and regarding which the door is still open for hearing the opinion of all institutions. Citizens and experts can all take part -- each according to his own contribution -- so that we can hopefully attain the stage whereby we can determine our goals and work together in implementing them seriously and with a sense of appreciation for our responsibilities.

After this, I wish to briefly explain to the esteemed assembly the achievements that have been made by the various ministries and the achievements they plan to make this year, so that you can consider them and so that you can give your guidance to the government in all spheres. We would hope that this guidance will achieve more prosperity and progress for Egypt. The deputy prime ministers and the ministers will also participate with the committees of the esteemed assembly in debating this statement and in providing elucidations and addendas.

The military strength of the great army of Egypt is the protective shield that will ensure the desired peace and prosperity in this disturbed area of the world. Therefore, the government has been keen on building and developing the armed forces with the aim of creating a striking land force capable of quick mobility and of maneuvering on all fronts so that it can operate in various military theaters with great effectiveness. This land force would be bolstered by an air force of diverse capabilities, whose long-range planes will be able to take on various missions. The air force would contribute to air transportation operations with greater capability. The naval forces would provide protection for Egypt's coasts and defend them against any naval aggression.

At the same time, the government is working to provide the scientific knowhow, inherent in the open-door policy on Western technology, to all the departments of the armed forces -- including the development of their intrinsic abilities in war production. This, in addition to the continuous implementation of the policy of diversifying arms sources to prevent monopolies and ensure the continuous flow of arms regardless of the influence of international policies.

It is worth noting that our armed forces, which achieved the glorious Ramadan victory, have, in addition to this, been able to maintain the weapons we received from the Eastern Bloc countries while, at the same time, improving their combat capabilities by continuous efforts aimed at developing their arsenals and taking care of whatever is lacking. The aim is also to make utmost use of the local manufacturing capabilities of some types of weapons and their spare parts in addition to cooperation with some friendly countries for the joint manufacture of some types of weapons.

The armed forces have also largely contributed to the training of professionals and craftsmen related to the civilian sector. These amounted to an average of 30,000 professions and craftsmen in addition to the annual training of 40,000 drivers on various kinds of modern vehicles and equipment. Also, great efforts are being made to solve the housing problem for members of the armed forces and their families and to provide the requisites of food security for these forces. Efforts are also being made to wipe out illiteracy among the armed forces to develop their capabilities and prepare them for a better life.

These are quick features of the achievements of our great armed forces. History will bear witness to their great role, sacrifices and continuous readiness to discharge their heroic mission in defending the soil of the homeland.

Mr Speaker, assembly members: Justice has pillars on which it is based. Without these pillars, justice becomes a mere glitter which attracts the hopes of the people who look for its meanings but do not find them. Therefore, the government has been keen on modifying the laws in force in a way that will safeguard the citizen's dignity and freedom and prevent his exploitation, the disturbance of his firm ethical values, the jeopardizing of the social regulations which he accepted or the threatening of his national unity and that will ensure full justice.

To establish discipline in society, decrees having the force of the law have been issued. They aim at the following:

The amendment of provisions of the penal code by increasing the maximum fine for a penalty to 100 pounds so that it can constitute a sufficient deterrent.

The amendment of provisions of the criminal measures law to guarantee full justice which is not obstructed by slow procedures. These amendments include the simplification of procedures for separating out unimportant crimes through expanding a system of criminal orders.

The increase of penalties for those contravening conditions stipulated by the law on the exercise of activities by commercial and industrial establishments and on those who obstruct road use and who fail to guarantee general cleanliness.

The increase of penalties on those contravening laws regulating the activities of vendors or the provisions of the civil defense law.

The amendment of some provisions of the administrative prosecution and disciplinary courts and subjecting the employees of the general organizations and societies and private organizations to the provisions of this law.

The increasing of penalties on those who violate the duty time schedules in the administrative department, local rule units and the private and public sectors.

The government hopes that these decrees having the force of the law will be approved by you.

The government is also keen on bringing justice near to the citizens. It is seeking to establish low courts in the police stations to be set up and to organize the convention of full courts which would go to the headquarters of the low courts that are located far from the headquarters of the courts of first instance. It also seeks to increase the budget of the council of state to set up new administrative and disciplinary courts on a sound geographical distribution.

To guarantee the good implementation of justice, the government seeks to generalize the system of evening shifts in the public prosecution following the success of this system, the results of which have been felt by the citizens. It also seeks to promote the efficiency of the members of the judicial organizations and those working in association quarters and to secure a quick consideration of cases by providing a sufficient number of judges to deal with their increasing responsibilities.

The Interior Ministry's confrontation of the terrorist plans and the terrorists, which was given absolute priority, did not prevent the ministry's organs from continuing their other responsibilities in the field of stressing discipline, abolishing signs of nonchalance and dealing with deviation and exploitation, particularly the exploitation of the masses' food and basic needs. The ministry gives attention to the question of improving performance and its level to conform with the requirements of the new reality and deal with the pressing problems of the masses, mainly the problem of traffic. The ministry cooperates in this with the various concerned organs. This is in addition to the ministry's interest in the human factor and in the expansion of the use of sophisticated equipment to ensure the presence of a modern police in realization of the aims of this stage.

The production sector shoulders a great responsibility at this stage. Our attention should be focused on a continuous search for more resources to be added to those that already exist. The conventional resources on which we have relied were perhaps enough in the past, but they are now incapable of meeting the legitimate hopes of vigorous generations which are looking to the progress and prosperity achieved by the advanced states. These generations are aspiring for a similar renaissance in which work for development is not a relaxed effort but a scientific method based on the active exploitation of all resources.

The production sector has paid attention to the petroleum industry and has worked to develop it in various fields, particularly in the field of prospecting for oil. One of the great achievements realized in this sphere is that during the period from November 1980 until now, is oil discoveries have been made, including four gas discoveries in the western desert, the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Suez. The government has completed the implementation of its plan for 1980-81. It is now implementing its plan for 1981-82 within a clear strategy that aims at intensifying the oil exploration operations to increase our reserves of crude oil and natural gas.

Since the last session of your distinguished assembly, the government's efforts have resulted in the conclusion of several new oil exploration agreements. The number of these agreements is expected to reach 20 by the end of this year.

The government is striving to develop the bases on which the oil exploration agreements are concluded with a view to encouraging international companies to search for natural gas to provide a part of the petroleum products used in industry and the generation of electricity, to achieve a surplus of oil products for export and to stop the importation of butane gas.

The government is pleased to announce to your excellencies that oil and gas production has reached 32.9 million tons during the financial year 1980-81, compared with 31.9 million tons evisaged in the plan. The government seeks to make this production reach 35.5 million tons during 1981-82.

The net balance of oil payments reached $2.72 billion during 1980-81, compared with $2.15 billion envisaged in the plan. This net balance is expected to reach $2.975 billion during financial year 1981-82 despite the decline in oil prices in world markets.

The government is working to ensure that oil will remain a main foreign currency source and that its royalties will contribute toward the overall development. The government's policy in the long run is to establish new oil refineries and processing plants in the areas where consumption is expected to increase to meet their requirements and ease the burdens resulting from transporting oil products from Cairo.

As regards petrochemical projects, an Egyptian petrochemical company has been formed with a capital of 75 million pounds.

In the field of rationalizing the consumption of oil products and natural gas, the government is now completing a project for collecting gas which accompanies crude oil in the Gulf of Suez oilfields to extract gas from these oilfields and transport it to the new industrial areas in Suez through a pipeline on which work will finish early in 1982. The pipeline will be 283 km long and will have a capacity of 3.2 million cubic meters daily.

Mr Speaker, members of the assembly. In the field of electricity and energy, the government is striving to provide electric power to the various areas which are using it, to ensure the exemplary exploitation of this power and to keep abreast with the scientific development in its production, transmission and distribution, whether the electric power is produced by hydroelectric resources, gas, oil, nuclear energy, solar energy, wind or the earth's thermal energy.

The growing demand for electricity amounted to about 18 percent in 1980 -- a high percentage by world standards.

It became imperative for the government to face this increase through the implementation of an enormous power-generation program. As much as possible, this program would limit the use of oil as a source for generating electric power. The first step to be taken by the government in this respect was to rely on nuclear energy and plan the construction of eight nuclear stations with a total output of 8,000 megawatts and an approximate contribution of 40 percent of the total electric power required up to the year 2000.

Egypt's ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty confirmed Egypt's obligation to the establishment of a nuclear free zone in the Middle East, and was a significant step toward achieving peace in the area and a guarantee for the transfer of nuclear technology and for benefiting from its peaceful uses. It then became possible to achieve nuclear cooperation between Egypt and some states advanced in this domain, such as France, the United States, the United Kingdom and the FRG.

The government devotes its attention to providing security guarantees against radiation leaks from the nuclear plants which it will build. Furthermore, the government will choose the sites of these plants in a way which will not endanger the environment by any pollution.

Meanwhile, work is in progress to increase the output of the existing power generation plants. To the national grid, new generating plants have been added with a total output of 128 megawatts. Work has also been completed on the installation of 15 new transformer stations and on providing these stations with equipment. These stations have a capacity of 300 megawatts.

Work has also begun on the expansion of some present transformer stations with a total capacity of 300 megawatts. In addition, a colossal program is being implemented to renovate the power stations which have surpassed their presumed lifespan in the areas of the delta and south of the valley to relieve pressure on existing stations.

The government has achieved major success in implementing its plans aimed at extending power to all the countryside. The government's purpose is to use this power as a source of light and to serve agriculture by operating its equipment and by propagating modern irrigation means. The government also wants to serve the purposes of environmental and vocational industries in a manner which will bring about an economic and social revolution. Some 78 percent of the total of villages of the large dependencies have indeed been electrified.

The government also seeks to limit power cuts and to speed up the power projects programs, while keeping these projects under strict and continuing surveillance to ensure their implementation on schedule. The government gives priority to providing electric energy for the vital projects, such as the food security projects, the construction projects and the new cities.

Furthermore, the government has now turned to taking the requisite executive measures to exploit all the water resources available to the country, first and foremost, the national Al-Qattarah depression project.

The government has begun the actual implementation of the Aswan No 2 power station plan, which is expected to be completed and operating in 1985.

As far as industry and mineral wealth are concerned, the government has prepared national plans for all areas, industry and mineral wealth. These plans are aimed at covering the needs of the local market and at achieving a surplus earmarked for export.

The government is working to provide the necessary raw mineral materials for local industry, including the necessary iron ore for the iron and steel industry, phosphates for the fertilizer industry, clay and limestone for the cement industry, kaolin for the ceramics industry, in view of the special importance of the metal industry for industrial production, on the one hand, and the saving of foreign currency, on the other.

Regarding intermediate goods, the government aims at providing for the needs of the economic sectors and enterprises, particularly in the sectors of housing, electricity, transportation, agriculture and health in an effort to meet the shortages there -- something which the government follows with great interest.

As for consumer goods, the government concentrates on providing the food commodities and ensuring their good quality and price suitability to the consumers without exploitation. It tries to produce new substitutes which are rich in protein. It also works to produce readymade clothes and to achieve a big increase in the production of popular clothing materials, blankets, the industrialization of cotton waste and polyester fibers to produce materials at low prices. This is in addition to trying to increase industrial production of durable goods and to lay down new price controls for leather goods and to expand the capabilities of the public sector in this field.

In the field of investment products, the government aims at creating a broad industrial base by expanding local production of engineering components, and agricultural machinery and equipment for irrigation, mills, automated bakeries, and by adopting the necessary steps to change from a policy of importing the machines and equipment for factories to a policy of local production by establishing national centers specializing in engineering and industrial design in cooperation with international institutions and creating generations of technicians, engineers and skilled workers.

It should be noted that the industrial and mineral resources sector completed many major projects last year, including the polyester fiber production project at an investment cost of 65 million pounds, the project for the production of sugar from beets at an investment cost of 100 million pounds, the urea fertilizers plant project at an investment cost of 145 million pounds, the building of the 8,200-ton 15 May ship by the Alexandria dockyard company, and 34 projects in the various governorates at an investment cost of 950 million pounds. The ministry also completed the necessary studies for some major projects and started work on some others. These include the reinforced iron project in Ad-Dukhaylah, the glass sheets project in the 10 Ramadan City, the Jirja sugar project in Sawhaj Governorate and the composite fertilizers project in Safaja.

The production plan for 1981-82 aims at achieving production estimated at current prices at 3.82 billion pounds. Similar imported products would cost 16.352 billion pounds.

As for the war production sector, in addition to fulfilling the needs of the armed forces and achieving self-sufficiency for some of their equipment and weapons, it aims at contributing in various spheres of civilian production, most important of which is the production of diesel engines, small irrigation motors and semiautomatic bakeries at reduced cost, and at meeting local needs for butane gas cylinders to end their importation completely.

The sector's plan for 1981-82 aims at achieving production valued at 325 million pounds, including 183 million pounds of military products.

It should be noted that industrial production is going ahead with close coordination and cooperation between the industry and mineral resources sector and the war production sector.

Mr Speaker, distinguished members of the Assembly: Tourism and the hotel business constitute a limitless source of national revenue when well exploited. In its various summer and winter forms, cultural and religious forms and medical and entertainment forms, tourism and the hotel business represent an integrated activity -- and it is impossible to focus attention on some links of this industry while disregarding others.

Therefore, the government has pinpointed the important tourist sites in the Red Sea area. The government has also called on investors to submit their projects so they can be developed. The government has also raised the level of the other tourist areas. It has laid the groundwork for beginning to build and develop all the areas which have been designated to assume special precedence in the tourism domain, (?such as) the locations situated in parts of the Sinai, which will be evacuated by Israel through its final withdrawal, God willing. The airports located in these areas will be operated after they are taken over from the Israeli side to serve Egyptian tourism.

The government also seeks to boost religious tourism and to activate it, to build first class hotels, to enhance the means of communications and to build good roads which, through their exceptional services, will lure the tourists. Meanwhile, the existing hotels are being renovated and refurbished. Furthermore, the government supervises the tourism companies, the hotels and the public tourist places to improve their services. The government also seeks to secure the manpower basis which, through its efficiency, will ensure the regular operation of tourism establishments and their sound economic functions.

Some 1.4 million tourists came to Egypt from October 1980 to September 1981. This marks an increase of 16 percent over and above the same period of last year. Furthermore, during the same period, the number of tourist nights increased by 28 percent.

Mr Speaker, distinguished members of the Assembly: In 1980, the income of the agricultural producers amounted to 3.363 billion pounds. This is an increase of 21 percent and it is worth 710 million pounds over the previous year. The crop production sector has hit new records. This is because 11.9 million erdabs of wheat have been produced. Furthermore, 23 million erdabs of maize, 2.4 million tons of rice, 92,000 tons of soya beans, 8.2 million tons of vegetables and 2.6 million tons of fruit have also been produced.

The sector of animal, both wild and domesticated, and fish wealth has also achieved remarkable progress. Some 336,000 tons of lean meat, 136,000 tons of poultry and 150,000 tons of fish have been produced, in addition to 156,000 tons of fish produced by the High Seas Fisheries Company.

The government has carefully introduced new kinds of agricultural crops into the country. These crops are distinguished by their high value and abundant yield, such as early ripening U.S. cotton, maize, cotton Jizah-77 and other new crops. The experiments carried out on these crops augur good results. For the first time, the government has introduced the planting summer fodder crops. It has raised the prices of some agricultural crops, such as cotton, lentils, rice, beans and onions. The reason is that the government appreciates the importance of the pricing policy in spurring individual incentives to ensure increased production.

The government has also taken an interest in bolstering mechanized agriculture. Through its enormous potentials, mechanized agriculture opens vast expanses in intensifying production and increasing cultivable land areas. The loans given for mechanized agriculture have totaled 16 million pounds. Furthermore, the 6 percent cut in the interest rates on the food security projects loans and the payment of subsidies for food security projects have directly effected the increased contribution to the food security projects. However, one should bear in mind that it is the government which incurs the difference between the low-priced interest on food security loans and the interest prices charged by the banks.

The government believes that animal, both wild and domestic, and fish wealth plays an important and effective role in confronting the problems of food security. Consequently, the government has consistently encouraged and sought to increase this wealth. The number of poultry farms rose from 3,200 in September 1980 to 6,700 in June 1981. Animal fodder rose to 1.6 million tons in 1981, as compared to some 700,000 tons in 1978. In the past 12 months, 244,000 tons of poultry fodder were produced, marking a 3 percent increase over the previous period.

Mr Speaker, distinguished Assembly members: The expansion of land reclamation and cultivation represents an inevitable target. This is because our limited cultivable area can no longer meet our increasing needs, while the extension of urbanization endangers the good land. The lessening fertility of the good land also minimizes its productivity. Hard and continuous work is inevitable if we want to invade the desert through a comprehensive revolution which will turn the desert green and which will allow the redistribution of the population throughout the desert, guaranteeing for this population self-sufficiency from the yield of the desert's crops and ensuring for the national income a new and rejuvenating source of revenue. In this respect, the government believes the focusing of efforts is necessary and vital for increasing the cultivable areas so that the continuing population increase can be confronted. Apart from the colossal efforts which the government is exerting in the reclamation processes in the various areas, it is also seeking to encourage the private sector or embarking on an effective contribution to this activity, while also achieving the required compatibility of a project's size with the economic viability of its implementation.

To fulfill the objective, your esteemed assembly has endorsed the new desert lands law. This law contains provisions ensuring the seriousness of the organizations which work in the domain of reclamation in exploiting the new lands. These provisions guarantee that these organizations will not be deflected from the objectives assigned to them. This law also stipulates that all tax facilities and customs exemptions -- stipulated by the law for construction communities -- be applied to the reclaimed lands.

In the domain of land reclamation, the government's target for 1981-82 is to continue to implement the projects for raising production efficiency in the reclaimed lands to enable them to attain the usual production. The area covered by these projects this year totals some 53,000 feddan. Furthermore, it is expected that reclamation work will be completed on around 34,000 feddan, spanning the lands of agricultural companies and the areas belonging to the public authority for construction projects.

Work will also begin in 1981-82 on the reclamation of new areas with a total area of some 165,000 feddan. When this area was selected, it was borne in mind that irrigation and drainage should be available for it, and that studies on this area should be completed. Furthermore, the Irrigation Ministry contributes to the consolidation of agricultural production through the efforts which the ministry is exerting to procure additional water resources, to develop irrigation methods and water distribution systems and to guide the use of this water.

Within the near-future period, the aim is to implement the projects of open and covered drainage on 500,000 feddan, to complete the projects for consolidating the major Nile bridges, to implement the Jonglei canal projects in southern Sudan and to implement the project for guiding the use of water concerning which an agreement was signed with the U.S. Agency for International Development in September 1981 on a loan amounting to $38 million.

The government will also submit to your distinguished assembly during its current session several bills aimed at protecting the Nile River and water courses from pollution and at laying down controls and conditions regulating the supply of water to fish farms and the immediate settlement of irrigation disputes.

Mr Speaker, members of the Assembly: You realize the great importance of transportation and communications in achieving and advancing development. It was necessary for the government to face the problems resulting from the neglect of these utilities and their failure to meet the urgent needs of the masses.

To achieve this, the government has gone ahead in implementing the programs it has laid down for this purpose. One of the greatest achievements that has been realized has been the beginning of the implementation of the first stage of the underground metro at a cost of 220 million pounds. This stage includes the digging of a 4.5 km tunnel during a period of 4 years. At the same time, the Al-Matariyah railway line will be electrified so that it will work as a fast line between Hulwan and Al-Matariyah for a distance of 42 kms. Thus, the inhabitants of Cairo will have an efficient and quick means of transportation that will carry 60,000 citizens an hour on this important line. In addition, public transportation in Cairo and Alexandria will be improved. Railway services will also be improved by increasing the number of railway cars and introducing skilled labor.

The desert communities will also be linked by a national road network. Pressure on existing roads will be eased by widening them and establishing alternative roads. There has been great progress in building an alternative road parallel to the east-west Nile road. Progress has also been made on constructing two bridges over the Nile to link its own banks in the Asyut and Al-Minya Governorates. Work is also underway on building a road between Aswan and Wadi Halfa as part of the integration plan between Egypt and Sudan.

To ensure the quick transportation of goods, especially supply goods, work is underway to raise the efficiency of storage, eliminate congestion, especially in ports, reduce the time wasted on loading and unloading operations and increase the efficiency of truck transportation.

The government is making a great effort to raise the efficiency of riparian navigation by using radar and infrared for night navigation. Sixty new boats, each with a capacity of 775 tons, have also been built for riparian navigation.

Work is underway on developing the ports, either through vertical expansion to increase their efficiency or through horizontal expansion by building new ports. In addition to the steps that have been taken to build a port in Damieta, work has begun on the Ad-Dukhaylah Port to serve the sponge iron projects. New, deep docks will be built in the Adabiyah and Safajah ports to raise their efficiency in receiving grain ships. The government is considering using a U.S. loan to develop the Suez and Adabiyah ports.

In order to increase the Egyptian fleet's participation in foreign trade and to build a national shipbuilding industry, a national shipping company has been established with a capital of $50 million for the purpose of transporting 2 million tons of grain annually.

The government pays great attention to supporting the local manufacture of cables and new telephone exchanges and to importing only those items which local industry cannot provide. The government is also working to improve telephone services by introducing automatic telephone exchanges instead of the old manual ones.

Work has ended on the second stage of the Cairo microwave project to link the various telephone exchanges. The capacity of the automatic exchanges is expected to reach 800 lines to enable subscribers to make direct international calls. This is in addition to the European community's projects which aim at increasing the current 350,000 telephone lines in Egypt to 1,000,000 lines during the next 4 years. The United States is also financing a project to establish 170,000 lines in Cairo and Alexandria.

Concerning the development of the civil aviation sector, the government is working to strengthen the air carrier fleet of Egypt Air Company and to free the company from bureaucratic regulations that limit its ability to complete and to operate the company on a sound economic bases. The government will give the company greater flexibility to enable it to achieve its objectives, including the company's participation with foreign companies in building hotels and tourist villages, completing and developing Cairo airport to face the requirements of civil aviation, and reorganizing the free markets. The government pays attention to ensuring the safety of civil aviation by developing air navigation and controlling it according to modern methods.

Mr Speaker, members of the Assembly: The government gives top priority to alleviating the suffering of the masses and meeting their needs. Therefore, it is developing the services sector and it is aggressively meeting the problems in this sector with new methods different from the traditional ones.

The government believes education is a basic need for all citizens. It has thus worked to develop and modernize education through a comprehensive plan for the short and long runs. Your distinguished assembly has approved education law No 139 for the 1981, which organizes the stages of general, private and technical education and which presents a comprehensive approach that aims at educating the student culturally, scientifically and nationally and at preparing the Egyptian person who believes in his God, homeland and the principles of right, justice and humanity, thus making him capable of improving his lot and of contributing to the national development plans.

In affirmation of the importance of education, the state's public budget has allocated 871 million pounds, which is the highest budget in the history of education in Egypt. The education budget vis-a-vis the national income is considered higher than the education allocations in other states.

The scientific research policy affirms its role in serving society so it will become integrated with the production and services issues. The greatest possible benefit must be achieved from the great scientific potential of the scientific research academy and the specialized research institutes and centers.

The building of new communities far from agricultural lands is the scientific and effective solution to the problems of Egyptian society. Hence, the government has adopted a long-term strategy aimed at building new socioeconomic cities and communities outside the presently cultivated land. Priority in construction has been given to six areas, which are Sinai, the Suez Canal, the High Dam Lake, the northern coast, the New Valley, [Al-Wadi al-Jadid] and the Red Sea.

Construction projects have made great strides in these six areas. They include projects such as housing, infrastructure, land reclamation and cultivation, extraction of water and mineral resources and industrial and tourism industries. Concerning housing, providing a proper home for every citizen is considered a basic matter which the government has placed at the top of the issues which must be confronted.

The government's policy in this field is that in addition to housing units which the government is building, the private sector must shoulder its responsibility in building housing units. The government will provide every facility, either through providing building sites equipped with utilities at reasonable prices or through giving low-interest and long-term loans. The government has allocated loans to cooperative societies and citizens. These loans, which reached 225 million pounds in 1980-81, increased to 450 million pounds during 1981-82.

The government is facing the phenomenon of the collapse of some newly constructed building by tightening control on the quality of imported and locally produced building materials. Moreover, the People's Assembly Housing Committee has completed its study of a bill that regulates the insurance on buildings and that ensures that the insurance companies will reconsider their fees and supervise the construction of buildings to avoid any perils. The bill also hands out harsher penalties, especially in cases of deliberate and gross negligence, to deter those who trample with the people's lives and properties.

Concerning utilities, the inefficiency of some of these utilities, such as drinking water and sewage utilities, has resulted from their neglect in the past. These utilities require huge investments, estimated at 3 billion pounds, which will be used to repair and expand the existing facilities to cope with the increasing population. Hence, the government's policy in the coming stage aims at increasing the capacity of the existing utilities by developing them through the use of foreign investments, grants and loans. The government gives priority to the projects which are now being implemented so that they can be finished quickly.

Mr Speaker, members of the Assembly: The government is working to confront the population problem which is facing Egypt and which is threatening to dissipate its resources. The government is strengthening and increasing the family planning centers. It is also expanding medical services, such as mother and child care, medical care in schools and preventive treatment.

Last year 1.2 million new beneficiaries joined the health insurance scheme, a 20 percent increase over the target plan. The government will work to increase this high rate this year.

Attention has also been paid to urgent medical care by improving the burn centers in some governorates and establishing new intensive care units in some institutes and universities. Four hundred ambulances have been imported. A radio network has also been established.

The value of medicine used in 1980-81 reached 293 million pounds. The value of medicine produced locally reached 240 million pounds, that is 81 percent of the total value of the medicine used. This shows the government is working to provide medicine at reasonable prices which are considerably less than world prices. The government aims at achieving local production of medicine, the value of which will reach 270 million pounds in 1981-82, representing 83 percent of the requirements of local consumption. This explains the annual increase in the consumption of medicine and the huge burden laid on this sector.

Mr Speaker, members of the Assembly: The government is extremely eager to revive the genuine Egyptian civilization and is working to develop art and culture. It believes art and culture are the food of the people without which they cannot live. Therefore, the government has taken an interest in promoting art and culture. It is working to revive the theater. It is building cultural palaces and exhibitions and holding cultural and art festivals. The government is also eager to protect all antiquities in Egypt. It has taken all the necessary measures to protect and maintain them.

Books represent culture, science, literature and art. Therefore, the government sponsors the publishing of books and works to reduce the prices of books so they will be available to all the people.

The government is about to complete its study of a plan to build an As-Sadat human civilization center, which will be the biggest complex for art, literature and human civilization in Egypt's history.

In the field of radio information, the government has established a new information system patterned on the radio networks used in the advanced states. Seven radio networks have been established. The government has also paid attention to local radios and has provided them with a complete and independent network. Transmission has begun from the local radio stations. The 5-year plan calls for completing the remaining local radio stations. Priority will be given to the five distant governorates so that transmission will begin as of the current fiscal year.

Concerning manpower, the government is making the necessary studies to draw up a specific strategy that aims at providing job opportunities that will absorb the increasing numbers of those seeking employment. The government will create a balance between the population increase and the needs for manpower within the framework of the economic and social development plans.

It has been decided to draw up a system for training graduates for the jobs they will receive. A new program has been prepared for training workers on other jobs and eliminating illiteracy among the workers so they can be transferred to more productive jobs.

The government is paying attention to the workers by organizing tourist, entertainment and cultural programs for them. Moreover, the public sector is contributing to the incomes of the workers cultural establishment and the social establishment to enable them to carry out their missions. On the basis of the state's attention to the affairs of the immigrants and consolidating their ties with the motherland, a minister of state has been appointed who will be concerned with the affairs of organizing the immigration and general relations of the Egyptians abroad. He will undertake, in cooperation with the ministries concerned, to look after the affairs of the Egyptians living abroad, benefit from their expertise in various fields of development and consolidate ties between them and the homeland and among one another.

Moreover, the government is giving special interest to the religious and spiritual values in view of their being the basic pillars in the structure of the Egyptian individual. It is working at guarding the Islamic pulpit from those who are incapable of using it by putting the national mosques under the supervision of the Ministry of Religious Trusts. The government is aiming to gradually annex all the national mosques to the ministry so that the message of the mosque will be disseminated in the best manner.

On the basis of its attention to the study of the Koran, the government has worked to increase the number of the places where the Koran is taught and to give material and moral aid to the societies that are teaching the Koran.

In the field of social insurance, it has been possible to increase the number of those who are directly and indirectly insured to 42 million by the end of 1980-1981 fiscal year. Moreover, wages were increased 4 times from 1977 through 1980. The number of those receiving "the As-Sadat wage" has been increased and the number of beneficiaries has reached about 1.5 million. Their number is due to increase to 2 million by the end of the current fiscal year.

Mr Speaker, members of the Assembly: In preparing the state budget for this year, the government aimed at achieving a new philosophy based on moving from the concept of a traditional budget to a budget of objectives. Your respected assembly has approved a number of financial bills for aimed at establishing a legislative base ensuring the stability of transactions and progress in economic activity, realizing tax justice and tightening control of the public resources. The income tax law, the consumer tax law and the government auditing law top the legislative list.

To rectify the economic procedure, it was necessary to bolster the role of the private sector in development. Consequently, your respected assembly approved the enactment of a new law on joint-stock companies. Its most important features were represented in bringing conditions between the investment companies and the other companies owned by the national capital closer. The latter companies will be enjoying a number of privileges and exemptions that were given to the former.

Moreover, despite the continued increase, which the state is shouldering for the sake of alleviating the subsistence burdens of those with limited incomes -- the most important being the increase in subsidies from 1.5 billion pounds in 1980-1981 to 2 billion in 1981-1982 as well the increase in wages from 1.5 billion pounds to 2.1 billion pounds and the increase in economic development subsidies to 3.7 billion pounds compared to 3.2 billion pounds last year -- these increases have been accompanied by an increase in revenues from income tax and customs tax of about 1.995 billion pounds in 1979-1980 to 3.022 billion pounds in 1980-1981.

On the basis of guiding the structure of foreign trade, your respected Assembly has approved a law establishing the national bank for imports and exports which will be based on organizing and guiding the importation operation with a view of covering the real needs of the masses.

Furthermore, the geographical distribution of foreign trade has been redistributed. Dealings according to agreements had been confined to a limited number of countries. These were: China, the Soviet Union and North Korea; and dealings in free currencies now include most of the world countries. This has led to achieving a balance in Egypt's economic relations.

No longer has any international economic group the right to monopolize Egypt's foreign trade as was the case in the past.

In the field of the monetary budget, the government has gradually raised the interest rate on the Egyptian pound to strengthen its value. This policy has effectively increased savings deposits in local currency. Moreover, the calculationg of interest on foreign currency deposits at rates that are consistent with the world interest rate has led to an increase in foreign currency deposits.

Believing in the importance of mobilizing government savings and loans and foreign grants to finance investment projects and ensure the continued flow of cash to complete these projects without financial obstacles, the government has strengthened the role of the National Investment Bank as the bank responsible for the good use of the national income to achieve national development. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, this bank has financed all the investment projects incorporated in the economic and social development plan for 1981-1982. One prominent result has been that quarters responsible for the investment projects withdrew 133 million from their financial allocations in the first quarter of last year. This figure jumped to 559 million pounds in the first quarter of 1981-1982. That is a three-fold increase. This was done out of concern to meet the requirements of investment projects and not to obstruct their implementation because of any shortage of funds.

Mr Speaker, members of the Assembly: The government pays special attention to the supply and internal trade sector. It is working to provide basic commodities and the necessary raw materials to increase local production of food and supply commodities despite the high world prices. Prices are controlled in order to ensure that commodities reach consumers at reasonable prices.

The Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade is going ahead with its plans to increase the number of mills and the automatic and semiautomatic bakeries and to increase the capacity of food-processing factories. The achievements realized by the internal trade companies are considered an important step along this road. The activity of these companies has proceeded in various directions, the most important of which is containing the problem of the high prices of ready-made clothes and increasing the production of shoes to reduce their prices. These companies have coordinated with the industry sector to provide the country's requirements for popular clothes and import what local factories cannot produce. Controls have been applied to ensure that each government receives its share. Popular clothing projects have been implemented to accomodate the needs of workers and retired people.

For the first time, the government has adopted an organized method that encourages small investors to participate in the various production and economic fields. Two departments shoulder this responsibility. They are the popular development department and the national development banks. The first department offers a main service to the private sector by helping it to invest its savings in aspects of activity that are risk free and bring a good return.

As for the national development banks, one of their prominent achievements is the establishment of several food security projects which carryout two kinds of activity. The first activity is in the field of production, which includes animal husbandry and fruits and vegetables. The other kind of activity is in the field of distribution by establishing and administering outlets for selling food products.

Out of concern for the great role of local government, the government has affirmed the direct responsibility of the governors for implementing and following up on the measures taken to achieve discipline in Egyptian society.

The governors are responsible for the public utilities in their governorates. They also make sure that workers perform their jobs properly to ensure the effectiveness of public service. They are responsible for supporting and developing the departments that supervise and control prices. They also coordinate among the various departments responsible for public services to ensure that these services are done properly and efficiently.

Mr Speaker, distinguished members of the assembly: These are the principal aspects of the government's policy and of its achievements. However, one should think of, and center attention on, the fact that numerous issues which we face have arisen from our failure, while doing things, to abide by our commitment to the values of our great people, to their cultural heritage and to their ancient civilization which is deep rooted in their history.

Adherence to working in accordance with these principles is not a philosophical vision or an exemplary objective. On the contrary, it is an actual need dictated by the ineluctability of the transition from negativism to effectiveness, from rigidity to evolution, and from favoritism and discrimination to abidance by honorable objectives and to aiming at setting righteous objectives to all actions based on conscientious convictions.

Through laws only, it proves impossible for us to transit from what now exists to what should exist. The reason is that the laws interfere with their deterrent power only to face actions which have been fully and clearly proved to be sinful. This deterrent policy cannot be the most ideal method to be used in restoring the distorted image of our tolerant and noble religion vis-a-vis those who misunderstand this religion or those who depart from it out of pretension or for the purpose of misleading the people.

It is also incumbent on us to make the transition from what now exists to what should exist a conscious act based on the Egyptian man's faith in his destiny and responsibility. Such a transition also makes it imperative for us to pervade with sincere faith our work dedicated to the achievement of righteousness and justice. Our work should also serve as a model for all individual and general efforts, it should set an example to be followed by all the citizens out of conviction. Our work should also constitute our approach to the institution of honest actions -- beginning with the family and ending with the whole of society. This mode of action is a major issue around which all efforts must be rallied and for whose solution all the Egyptians should be in solidarity.

It behooves us to proceed through our will to implement whatever we achieve to face our problems. Such an implementation should not stumble or retreat. Furthermore, such an implementation should not show any hesitation or slackening because it should keep with the honest agreement to shoulder responsibility. It is in this spirit and in inspiration by these values and principles that the government pledges to you that it will work seriously and constructively to fulfill the great and ambitious objectives of our great nation.

Our late president Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat was martyred for the sake of these values and principles. Our president, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, now leads the procession for the purpose of achieving and entrenching these values and principles. God willing, our president will succeed! Peace be with you. [applause]

ASSASSINS' RELIGIOUS LEADER INTERROGATED

NC242342 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM reports that His Emenence ash-Shaykh Jad al-Haqq, the mufti of the republic, has sent his answer to the "hidden duty" [al-faridah al-gha'ibah] book which was composed by Eng Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam Faraj, the fifth defendant in the As-Sadat assassination case and the leader of the organization. The answer and the only copy of the book have been deposited together with the dossier of the case so that they will be at the disposal of the court.

The paper says that the military prosecution has managed during the interrorgation of the accused to secure the only copy of the book through a witness in the case. Defendant 'Abbud az-Zumur had advised the organization's leaders to destroy all copies of the book, which had been printed and distributed to reliable members, so that they would not be used as evidence against them.

AL-AHRAM says that the book is 55 pages long and that it is considered the organization's constitution, particularly the chapter related to the jihad and fighting the government. During interrogation of the accused, the military prosecution sought to debate with them the deviationist ideas they derived from the book, particularly their renunciation of the Muslim ruler. The debate on the ideas was conducted with defendant Dr 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman, who was described as the mufti of the organization. Despite the fact that he has denied that he was acknowleged as the amir of all the jihad groups in the entire Egyptian region, he has admitted that he knows one of the small groups. That group comprised 'Abbud az-Zumur, Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam and Akram Zuhdi, who trained the groups in using arms to establish the Islamic state. Dr 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman has said that they made it clear to him that the Islamic state could only be established through the use of arms.

The paper adds that the organization's mufti has admitted that President as-Sadat was wrongly and unjustly killed and that the group did not seek his opinion in this matter. However, he added: My mistake is that I did not advise them and explain to them how grave the issue was.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE TO PURSUE CONTACTS WITH ARABS

NC242020 Cairo MENA in English 1915 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov (MENA) -- The People's Assembly's Arab Affairs Committee decided today to consider this year as one of serious Arab action to restore Arab solidarity for the sake of maintaining the process of comprehensive Middle East peace. The committee formed a special sub-committee to take up this mission. The sub-committee is to meet with leading Arab figures, and pursue a flexible plan of contacts with moderate Arab countries.

GHALI TERMS EC MFO PARTICIPATION 'VICTORY'

NC231557 Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Egypt considers the decision by Britain, France, Italy, and the Netherlands to take part in a Multinational Force [and Observers (MFO)] in the Sinai after Israeli withdrawal next April as a "victory for Egyptian policy," Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said here today.

Mr Ghali added that Egypt considers that "the participation of any other country will constitute positive cooperation for the achievement of peace in the Middle East" and hopes that decision of the four West European countries "will encourage other countries (Australia, Canada, New Zealand) to participate in this force." Mr Ghali expressed the view that the joint statement of the four countries would calm Israel's fears on the issue.

SADDAM HUSAYN'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADDRESS

JN231807 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Nov (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has reiterated Iraq's unlimited and unconditional readiness to cooperate with the Iranian opposition to get rid of the Khomeyni regime in Tehran.

Speaking to National Assembly members here today, President Saddam Husayn said the Iranian people are now living through a real ordeal and it is our human duty to be aware of the Iranian people's ordeal and help them get rid of it. The president stressed that confronting the despot and preventing him from achieving his vile and wicked aims against Iraq has been and will continue to be a real help to the oppressed Iranians in getting rid of this unjust despot.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq opens the door wide for cooperation with the Iranian opposition and that this cooperation will continue despite what this faction or that one thinks of war or peace issues at present. He stressed that Iraq does not intend to be an alternative for the Iranian peoples in getting rid of their oppression, but wants to help them get rid of it by fighting a common enemy that has tried by various means to interfere with Iraq's internal affairs. He added that, when this enemy failed to accomplish anything, it resorted to an aggressive war against our country.

He warned the Iranians against repeating the mistake of supporting an individual dictatorial ruler who has racist and expansionist ambitions. He said that Iraq is now cooperating and will continue to cooperate with any opposition faction that wants help, not for the sake of supporting Iraq against falsehood, but in order to be, as the Iraqi people have always been, an element for good, loving peace and wanting for others what we want for ourselves.

President Saddam Husayn said that the Iraqi people will fight any aggressor who tries to occupy their land. He stressed that, if even the big powers think of harming Iraq, they would not be able to occupy Iraq with a traditional army. He added that this is not said out of conceit or miscalculation, but is a statement stemming from faith and reality.

President Saddam Husayn declared Iraq can arm 2 million fighters, fighting just as they have fought for the past 15 months. He stressed that the Persian enemy would not be able to push the Iraqi Army away from the basic military axes which are fixed in the operations plan, despite repeated attempts to do so.

President Saddam Husayn said that when Iraq was forced into war, it chose to make this war rage on Iranian territory. He added that the Persians pictured Iraq's patience as weakness and its wisdom as fear and they depended on traditional calculations.

He added that the Persians thought, perhaps out of delusion, that due to international circumstances, Iraq's hardware would run out in a few weeks or that the axes would be open for them to advance on Iraqi towns. He stressed that neither the Iranian nor others had been able to understand the new Iraqi individual.

President Saddam Husayn indicated that some of those bearing Arab nationality suggested to the Iranians that the war would come to an end within weeks. Weeks come and weeks go and war continues. He said that the Iraqi people fought with a historically unparalleled bravery.

The president stressed that the Iraqi people are one people, regardless of different religions, creeds and nationalities. He added that the July revolution had connected these people with the bright stages of their past history.

He said that the era of negative and unjust surprises had passed and that the Iraqis as a people had discovered in themselves that they should assume a historic responsibility toward themselves and towards the Arab nation, and even toward humanity. He added that the Iraqi people are building while fighting, discussing while waging war. He said that any Baghdad street shows the link between the present and past. He also said that these people are the people who taught civilization to humanity; their country was the first to build human civilization. He added that the Iraqi people are well known for being part of the Islamic army and for conveying the message to the Muslims.

President Saddam Husayn refused to discuss the idea of withdrawing the Iraqi Army as a condition for ending the war with Iran. He said that the Iraqis will not be deceived by this game, which will also not mislead the new Iraq. He indicated that many forces delude the Iranians into believing that they should ask Iraq for a tactical slogan stating that there will be no negotiations or suspension of war before the Iraq Army withdraws within Iraq's borders. He said that Iraq did not start the aggression or desire war and had been ready to stop fighting from the very first week. He stressed the need to guarantee Iraq's rights to sovereignty over its waters and lands as well as its rights to choose its road peacefully and with guaranteed security. He said that Iran's rulers know that we do not accept this game and added that, as long as they do not recognize our rights, they will strike at us from any point we evacuate.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq's call for peace does not stem from weakness or worry, but from a feeling of responsibility toward the Iraqi people and mankind, including the Iranians, who have realized that their rulers are unjust in their aggression against Iraq. He added: Once the chances for peace are available, we will be happier than Khomeyni or any Iranian official. The president quoted the information disclosed by the Iranian opposition about the aggressive intentions the regime was harboring against Iraq and said: We have already reached conclusions on what the opposition has revealed. He cited the confessions made by the Iranian regime's figures on dealing with the Zionist enemy and buying weapons from it. He said that Rafsanjani was the last to admit this when he said that Iran owed Israel $450 million that was previously paid for oil and added that by buying weapons from Israel, Iran is paying this debt. He stressed that this charlatan is trying to cover this dealing with a dictum, claiming that the shah, who used to sell oil to Israel, did not buy weapons, whereas now Iran has begun buying weapons from Israel.

President Saddam Husayn said that the Iranian Army's situation is extremely bad and very often this army abandons its positions under the artillery shelling which precedes clashes with the advance forces. He added that the Iraqi Air Force has decisive air superiority and that what is emerging now after 15 months of war is a new state and a faith of a unique type.

President Saddam Husayn said: My previous announcement that before long Iraq would possess more tanks, more planes, more guns and excellent hardware has been achieved despite all the attempts made by many wicked people.

President Saddam Husayn declared that the Iraqi Army is now bigger than it was when Iraq entered the war. In certain areas, the president said, our weapons are better and more numerous. The Persians enemy, he added, is only superior in two factors; strategic depth and population. Still, he said, these factors are taken into account in military planning and activities.

The president continued: These two factors cannot be considered an advantage for Iran, because not all the Persian people support the present regime. I am referring here to enthusiasm for the present regime. People are less enthusiastic about joining the Iranian Army. Iraq has no plans to march on Tehran. The main strategy is to close all dangerous routes leading to our cities and to prevent the Iranian Army from occupying Iraqi territory and thus achieving its aim of harming us.

President Saddam Husayn denied Iranian claims that Iran has retrieved some of the occupied territory. He said: We have indisputable proof that the cities which we said were under our control are still within our grasp. This situation has not yet changed.

President Saddam Husayn asserted: The Iraqis will be able to continue fighting until the Iranians are ready to ensure the security of their country as well as ours.

The president said: We will continue to take the initiative in launching attacks on all battlefronts and on selective targets to crush the enemy's military machine. The Iraqi Army can hit any Iranian target at any time, because the power and reserve we have enable us to do that.

President Saddam Husayn added: There has been no drastic change in the theater of operations except for the withdrawal of our forces east of the Karun. Thus, it can be said that the Iraqis have fought with a spirit that is unique in history.

President Saddam Husayn said that Iraq's power is not just technical, but is derived from the strength of the people and of justice.

The president asserted that the Iraqi economy is excellent and the armament of the Iraqi Army is also excellent and that Iraq's international position is known to everyone. He added: Had the world not known that we were right and that we were defending a just cause, it would not have selected the Iraqi representative as president of the UN General Assembly while Iraqi was still at war, and Iraq would not have received all these delegations which dealt with Iraq as in the year preceding the war.

President Saddam Husayn concluded his address by stressing that Iraq, thanks to the resolve of all the devout, whatever their position or responsibility, will continue to fight until it achieves its rights, God willing.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

No 528

JN201714 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Communique No 528 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 20 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The outcome of our valiant armed forces' activities in the operational sectors last night and today was as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy concentration was sighted in the Mimak region in front of our forward positions in Sayf Sa'd. It was hit with various weaopons, sustaining nine enemy killed, whose bodies are still lying in no man's land, and one gun destroyed.

B. One of our combat patrols hit an enemy patrol in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing three.

C. Nine were killed and one tank, one armored personnel carrier, two vehicles and one gun were destroyed in the Abadan region.

D. Seven were killed and two stockpiles of hardware and one observation post were destroyed in the Shush region.

E. One was killed and one tank, one armored personnel carrier, two vehicles and four stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 29 killed and 2 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 4 vehicles, 2 guns, 6 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Five martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles and one mortar damaged.

No 529

JN211545 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Nov (INA) -- An Iraqi force has raided the Iranian enemy positions in the Dezful area in the southern sector of the theater of operations. The Iranian forces abandoned their positions following a fierce and lightning battle and after sustaining losses in life and equipment.

A communique issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command on military operations during the past 24 hours put the Iranian enemy losses at 28 dead and 2 stockpiles of hardware, 3 observation posts and one boat destroyed. The communique put our losses at seven martyrs in all sectors and one vehicle damaged.

Communique No 529 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. A force of our forward units raided enemy positions in the Dezful area. Following a violent and lightning battle, the enemy was forced to abandon its positions after sustaining 19 killed.
B. Four were killed and two stockpiles of hardware, two observation posts and one boat were destroyed in the Abadan area.
C. Three were killed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin.
D. Two were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Shush area.

Thus total known enemy losses amount to 28 killed and 2 stockpiles of hardware, 3 observation posts and 1 boat destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 November 1981

No 530

JN221605 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Nov (INA) -- During the past 24 hours, the Iraqi forces killed 42 enemy troops and destroyed 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 1 excavator, 1 stockpile of hardware and 2 observation posts.

A communique by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that in the past 24 hours military operations took place in the sectors of Ahvaz, Khafajiyah [Susangerd], Abadan, Mehran, Dezful, Sumar and Gilan-e Gharb. Iraqi losses were put at 10 martyrs and 2 vehicles and 1 mortar damaged. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 530 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces are continuing their activities in the operational sectors. Following are the results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today:

1. Known enemy losses:

A. A force belonging to our brave forward units raided enemy positions in the Ahvaz region. After a short battle, the enemy was forced to flee, leaving behind nine dead. Four others were killed and one personnel carrier and one observation post were destroyed in the same region.
B. Our forward units pounded the enemy positions and concentrations opposite our positions in the Khafajiyah region, killing 14 and destroying 1 tank, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post.
C. Seven killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Abadan region.
D. Four killed in the Mehran region.
E. Four killed in the Dezful region.
F. One vehicle and one excavator destroyed in the Sumar region.
G. One tank destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 42 killed and 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 1 excavator, 1 stockpile of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Ten martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 November 1981

HAMMADI LEAVES FOR FES MINISTERS CONFERENCE

JN210800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Nov (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left Baghdad this morning to attend the Arab foreign ministers preparatory meeting in Fes tomorrow, Sunday, as a prelude to the 12th Arab summit conference. The delegation accompanying Hammadi comprises Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin and other ministry officials.

'IZZAT IBRAHIM LEADS DELEGATION TO ARAB SUMMIT

JN231742 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Nov (INA) -- 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, left Baghdad for Morocco this evening at the head of an Iraqi delegation to take part in the 12th Arab summit conference opening in Fes on Wednesday. 'Izzat Ibrahim's delegation includes Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister. Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi will join the delegation in Fes. The RCC vice chairman was seen off by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and several RCC members and ministers.

AL-WAZZAN STATEMENT PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FOR FES

NC241340 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Prior to his departure for Fes, Prime Minister al-Wazzan expressed the government's hopes from the Arab summit at this fateful phase, saying:

[Begin recording] Our hopes have been and will remain great. We have placed our faith in our Arab brethern so that they can help us sidestep our difficulties, so that we can reach the rescue stage -- to which all the Lebanese aspire.

We believe that what was said earlier by his excellency the foreign minister during his speech at the inauguration ceremony in his capacity as Lebanon's representative, or in the Lebanese working paper -- this is enough to place the Lebanese issue, particularly the issue of the south, before the Arabs and before their responsibilities, which are delicate and grave responsibilities at this stage. We feel as if we are standing at a crossroad with regard to these responsibilities. The Israeli enemy, which has never stopped threatening and which has never ceased its recurrent aggressions, should make us and our Arab brothers become deeply aware of our situation and, thus, move -- for once -- to the stage of action that is bound to rescue us. We hope that the resolutions will be fit for practical implementation and that these resolutions will be backed by a tenacious, serious and sincere will to implement them.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister: What is Lebanon's official stance with regard to the peaceful plans that will be submitted to the summit -- specifically Prince Fahd's plan?

[Answer] As I have said and reiterated more than once that Lebanon has motivations in its policies related to the Palestinian problem. Since the beginning of this problem, we have been making sacrifices because we consider it to be our own problem. Our Arab and Palestinian brothers know of the sacrifices that were made and are being made by the Lebanese people in this respect on all levels. For all the above, we support the Palestinian people's right in returning to their homeland. We also affirm their right to establish their own state on their national soil. We affirm the need to rescue Jersualem and prolcaim it an Arab capital of the Palestinian state, which we want. At any rate, we support anything that will satisfy our Palestinian brethern and anything they find acceptable. As of this moment, we will not adopt any stance deviating from this framework. The debates in which we will participate, with the will of God, will crystallize all stances -- including Lebanon's.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister: What is your comment on the Arab foreign ministers' resolutions in Fes?

[Answer] What took place so far can be called preparatory stages. When we move to the final stages, matters will be more lucid and certain.

[Question] One last question, Mr Prime Minister: What is your comment in regard to the Iraqi working paper related to Lebanon?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, I have not had the time to study this paper thoroughly. However, anything suggested to us will elicit the necessary attention. Why not, since we are asking our brethern to extend their aid to us? So, if they put forward any proposals or suggestions, these suggestions will be seriously considered and studied by us. [end recording]

KHADDAM TO HEAD DELEGATION TO FES SUMMIT

JN250856 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0853 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 25 Nov (SANA) -- It has been decided that 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will head the Syrian delegation to the 12th Arab summit conference in Fes.

ITALIAN CP, BA'TH PARTY ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

JN241917 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 24 Nov (SANA) -- The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Italian Communist Party have stated that no security or stability will be achieved in the Middle East unless Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's rights are recognized, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state under the PLO.

In a joint statement issued here today at the conclusion of talks during the visit an Italian Communist Party delegation led by Politburo member Emanuele Macaluso paid to Syria 21-23 November, the two sides stressed that they will support all international plans and proposals that will achieve this objective.

The statement adds that the two sides gave special importance to the Middle East issue and stressed that the Palestinian issue is the core of the Middle East issue.

The two sides condemned U.S. attempts to impose hegemony over the region and interfere in the region's affairs and condemned its providing Israel with sophisticated U.S. weapons.

The statement asserts the failure of the Camp David accords whose most prominent objective was to divide Arab ranks and to restore foreign control over Sinai by sending U.S. military forces and other forces from European countries, which will increase tension in the region.

The two delegations called on democratic peace-loving forces to put pressure on the United States and Israel so that Israel will give up its intransigence and continued disregard of UN resolutions and so that international initiatives whose conditions for the settlement of the Middle East cause are in favor of Israel and the United States will be foiled.

The two delegations expressed the desire to work for the stimulation and expansion of cultural, political, and economic relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and Italy.

The two delegations discussed the deteriorating international situation which exposes world peace to serious dangers, agreed that these dangers stem from the arms race policy and called for abandoning this policy, respecting the peoples' sovereignty and independence and rejecting military alliances which lead to crises in various parts of the world.

They stressed the basic tasks of the peoples and democratic forces in the world, which consist of struggling for peace and for the peoples' freedom.

They called for the settlement of international disputes through peaceful means by seeking just solutions to them and for the use of world resources to eliminate hunger and backwardness.

RADIO DENOUNCES EUROPEAN STATEMENT ON SINAI MFO

JN241448 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] It was neither strange nor surprising to anyone that four European states should decide to participate in the so-called Multinational Force [and Observers] that will participate in Sinai following the alleged Israel withdrawal. This is because these states form an indivisible part of the colonialist West. Indeed, these states' subservience to the United States -- the leader of imperialism -- is certain and beyond doubt.

The statement by the European states includes the allegation that their decision to participate in the multinational force is based on the so-called Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and not on the Camp David accords, just as if such an allegation -- which disdains and scorns Arab mental faculties -- can cover the clear truth. This is a truth which not even the presumptuous can contradict; namely, that the capitulatory treaty is the natural consequence of those two accords -- which greatly harmed Arab interests and Palestinian rights and achieved the Zionist enemy's goals, which they have always sought to achieve through aggressive long term and potentially hostile schemes and with direct imperialist military support.

Since the European states pretend in their statement to be concerned about achieving peace in the Arab region, what peace do they want? Is it a peace based on right and justice or a peace of capitulation and surrender? Is it the just peace of the Arab nation or Israel's peace, which is based on liquidating Arab rights? Is it the UN peace or the U.S. peace? Why did these states not move effectively, even once, against Israel's stands, which are hostile to peace? Why are these states proceeding to participate in the multinational force? Just because the Americans are its godfathers? Why did they not proceed to demand that Israel implement the UN principle that the territories of others must not be forcibly seized and to implement all the international decisions pertaining to guaranteeing all Palestinian rights?

The European states have decided to dispatch military units to the Arab region, only this time these units are being carried by U.S. fleets of intervention in the Arab region. While adopting such a grave decision, these states are well aware that participation in the multinational force is actually participation in the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

These states are afflicted with old colonial ambitions and are thus trying to revive the military campaigns and invasions unaware that history does not repeat itself and that the era of invasions and occupations has gone forever.

Since the European states intentionally issued their statement on the decision to participate in the multinational force 2 days before the Arab summit's convocation, thus showing their defiance of unanimous Arab stands, it is hoped that this summit will adhere to the stand adopted during the Baghdad summit; refusing to have anything to do with all the political, economic, legal and other results and consequences of the Camp David accords.

There is no doubt that reaching a unanimous Arab stand during tomorrow's summit and agreeing on one unified and clear stand on Europe will lead to the retraction of the colonial European attempt and guarantee for the Arab nation the continuation of its liberation march in order to realize a future that will, in turn, achieve the nation's dignity and pride and guarantee all its rights.

U.S. SUBMITS DRAFT MEMO ON COOPERATION

TA250522 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The Defense Department in Washington last night submitted to Israel its draft of the memorandum of understanding regarding strategic cooperation between the two countries. Our correspondent in Washington, Shalom Qital, reports that the draft is formulated in general terms and there is a large difference between the cooperation suggested by the United States and Israel's proposals. The draft was submitted on the eve of the defense minister's visit to Washington next week. In the past, Minister Sharon has said that he would not carry out the visit if he is not satisfied with Washington's proposal.

Our correspondent reports that in the memorandum the United States says that it will be ready to exchange assessments and information about foreign elements endangering the Middle East, about storing medical equipment in Israel and about possible naval maneuvers. The United States is not ready to store weapons and military equipment in Israel.

Our correspondent notes that the Defense Department has reservations about comprehensive cooperation with Israel which might, in its opinion, harm U.S. interest in the Arab world. The State Department in Washington is ready to have closer cooperation.

Sharon May Cancel Trip

TA241223 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by correspondents in Washington and Jerusalem]

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon may cancel his visit to Washington scheduled for next week if the draft of the memorandum on strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel presented by the Americans does not closely meet Israel's demands on this issue.

The U.S. draft has not yet been handed over to Israel. According to various reports from Washington, the draft is not at all close to what Israel would like to see in it.

U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis called on Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this week and told him that the U.S. proposals had not yet been agreed upon. He expressed the hope that he would be able to convey them to the government by tomorrow or Thursday.

It appears that the top level of the U.S. administration is still discussing the draft and that President Reagan himself will have to decide on the issue.

In preliminary contacts conducted by an Israeli advance delegation during its visit to the United States, Pentagon officials explained that they did not want to include clauses about cooperation in intelligence affairs in the memorandum of understanding. As far as is known, the Americans want to include five issues in the memorandum on cooperation:

-- Joint air maneuvers
-- Joint navy maneuvers
-- Infrastructure (the establishment of a field hospital for times of emergency and so on)
-- Economic relations (purchase for the U.S. defense establishment from Israel)
-- Cooperation in planning

U.S. officials hope that, in spite of the limited nature of the proposed cooperation Israel will agree to sign a memorandum of understanding on this matter.

"There is no doubt that during Sharon's visit a memorandum of understanding will be signed and the only question is which terms will be included in it." A State Department official said yesterday.

Debates on the formulation of the U.S. proposal are attended by State Department, Defense Department and White House officials. The possibility has been considered in the last few days that the Israeli military attache in Washington, Brig Gen Menahem Meron, will depart for Israel to confer with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon about the U.S. position. However, it is not now clear whether the trip will take place.

Decision on Trip 27 Nov

TA250853 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Nov 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ya'aqov Erez, Refa'el Man and Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpts] Following the receipt of the U.S. draft of the memorandum of strategic understanding with Israel, there will be a meeting on Friday, 27 November, attended by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Cabinet ministers. The question of whether Mr Sharon will go to Washington to sign the memorandum will then be decided. This morning a senior Jerusalem political source said indications were that Defense Minister Sharon would go to Washington as planned and would hold talks with the U.S. secretary of defense and to various levels of the Defense Department in order to "close some issues that still remained open."

The political source said that, in his opinion, there was a basis to the U.S. replies to the Israeli proposal for signing the memorandum of strategic understanding in Washington next week.

The source described the expected signing as an important breakthrough in Israel's relations relations with the United States.

Begin 'Favors' Sharon's Trip

TA241119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin favors Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's making his trip to the United States to discuss the memorandum of strategic understanding because, in his opinion, Sharon can expect important political achievements.

Our correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that the prime minister has told his confidants that he approves of several of the U.S. proposals in the strategic memorandum.

This morning our correspondent reported from Washington that the text of the U.S. draft was very general and that there was a great difference between the cooperation proposed by the United States and that proposed by Israel. In the past, Minister Sharon said that he would not go to Washington if he was not satisfied with the U.S. proposals. Nonetheless, Sharon's trip to Washington will be discussed at the Cabinet session on Sunday, 29 November.

BRITAIN'S JOINING SINAI FORCE WILL BE REJECTED

TA241041 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Israel will reject Britain's readiness to join the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] in the Sinai in the wake of the explanations given yesterday by the British deputy foreign secretary regarding his country's agreement to join the force.

Israel's attitude toward the readiness of France, Italy and the Netherlands to join the MFO will be determined after the explanations of their respective governments have been examined.

Last night, political circles in Jerusalem made a distinction between Britain's position, as presented by the deputy foreign secretary, and the possible approach of the other three countries, which have not yet published any explanations about the announcement in which they conveyed their willingness to send troops to the MFO.

The British announcement was categorically rejected by Jerusalem and was said to mention all elements that are absolutely opposed to Israel's conception. Government circles spoke with anger and mockery about the British approach which mentions the PLO, self-determination for the Palestinians and other "inedible and nonkosher" stuff (as these circles phrased it) and which, as Israel sees it, is opposed to the Camp David accords. The circles also sneered at British efforts to present Israel with a comfortable announcement and, at the same time, to make a totally opposed announcement in Parliament. "This is not a serious approach; the British had better stay home and see to the situation in Ireland," government circles said. In contrast, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Avi Pazner, was more cautious in his reaction. He said that the government would discuss and decide on the complex of problems relating to the participation of the four countries in the MFO and that it seemed to him that the content of the announcement issued by the four countries contradicted the Camp David accords.

The four countries published three announcements: One was conveyed to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem on Sunday and, according to Israeli descriptions, it is formulated in general terms and does not mention either the Camp David accords or the Venice declaration. The second announcement published yesterday on behalf of the 10 EEC countries mentions the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and the third announcement consists of verbal explanations given by the representatives of the four countries, the first of which was issued yesterday by the British deputy foreign secretary.

Even if Israel had been ready to put up with the contradiction between the general announcement it received on Sunday and the announcement issued by the 10 EEC countries (explaining that the latter was not exactly issued by the four countries and that, as far as Israel is concerned, what counts is the official announcement about the decision of the four countries to send troops to the MFO) then the explanations given yesterday by the British deputy foreign secretary totally foiled such a possibility.

It was emphasized in Jerusalem that the abysmal gap between the announcement submitted to Israel and the explanations of the British foreign secretary makes it impossible to accept this system where announcements are so artificially different. According to the evaluation made last night, the British hastened to publish their explanations to endear themselves to the Arab representatives currently meeting in Fes.

According to the agreement on the establishment of the MFO, Israel has the right to veto its composition. An argument is now expected to emerge between Jerusalem and Washington regarding the inclusion of the EEC countries. On Sunday, Ambassador Lewis told Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that the announcements of the EEC countries about their readiness to join the MFO constitute an important diplomatic achievement and are the result of intensive efforts invested by Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

U.S. Pressure Rejected

TA241103 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Yosef Finklestone and Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpts] Israel will apparently not agree to the participation of the European countries in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] in the Sinai in spite of pressure exerted by the United States that it accede to the conditions of the Europeans.

In reaction, a senior British source last night made it plain to MA'ARIV that Britain and other EEC members will not reconsider their position if Israel refuses to agree to their participation in the MFO.

In consultations among the senior echelon chaired by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir a position was formulated according to which the proposal of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands to join the MFO according to the Venice declaration must be rejected.

In the consultation held in Jersualem it was decided to reject the pressure exerted by the United States in favor of including the Europeans.

The announcement issued by the British Foreign Office in the Parliament in London regarding the readiness of the European countries to send troops to the MFO bases on the Venice conference decisions amid eminent praise of Egypt's contribution to the peace process and without mentioning Israel aroused anger in Jerusalem.

A senior political source in Jerusalem said that Europe's conditions, as published yesterday in London, "humiliate and hurt Israel." In contrast, a senior British source said that the Venice declaration is a political declaration whereas the MFO in the Sinai is established according to the Camp David accords. British Deputy Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd who is currently visiting in Washington said that "the formulation of the announcement was aimed at preventing friction with both Israel and the Arab countries."

At the end of this week of next Sunday the Cabinet will discuss developments regarding the establishment of the MFO.

Australian Condition

TA241119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Australia will participate in the multinational force in the Sinai only if Israel agrees to the participation of the four European countries. Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said this after the release in Canbara of his country's statement on participating in the force. According to him it will be a tragedy if Israel rejects the proposal by the four European countries.

French Ambassador On Decision

TA241646 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Report by 'Adi Hadar -- recorded]

[Text] The ball is in your court, the French ambassador to Israel, Mr Bonnefous, told me today. We expressed our agreement to participate in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] and now the Government of Israel must decide whether or not to accept our help. I mentioned to the French ambassador the fact that the Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that the announcements made by the EEC countries contradict the Camp David accords. Is that so, I asked?

[Bonnefous -- in English] Well, I don't think this is in contradiction with the Camp David agreement. It's different, that's all. You know, the Camp David agreement is an agreement... [Bonnefous' remarks obscured by Hadar's superimposed Hebrew translation]

[Hadar] The 10 EEC members, the French ambassador said, are interested in granting the Palestinians self-determination and incorporating them in the regional negotiations. This positions of ours has not changed.

Is there a link between the Venice resolution and your participation in the MFO, I asked the ambassador?

[Bonnefous -- in English] Linkage? No, absolutely. Sinai is one thing. We are offering what we can to have peace and we have...[Bonnefous' remarks obscured by Hadar's superimposed Hebrew translation]

[Hadar] Here, he said, we are offering our help toward promoting peace and we are still, nevertheless, interested in helping promote peace by implementing a new path.

New Zealand To Send Troops

TA250544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] New Zealand has also announced that it will send troops to the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] in the Sinai. Prime Minister Robert Muldoon announced in Wellington that Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai is a step forward along the road to peace and that, because of this spirit, New Zealand is ready to contribute to the peace efforts.

Yesterday, Australia announced its participation on the condition that Israel agrees to the participation of the four EEC countries. The unit to be sent by Colombia to the MFO will include 790 soldiers. In Bogota, the Colombian foreign minister said that the soldiers would arrive in the Middle East at the beginning of April, when Israel begins its withdrawal.

CABINET TO DISCUSS EEC IN SINAI FORCE

TA241311 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says the various statements by European countries regarding their participation in the multinational force for the Sinai has not made Israel's decision on whether to accept any easier. He was talking to a group of Jewish journalists. The government is to discuss European participation in the force in its regular Cabinet session on Sunday. Our political affairs correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami says that the Australians who have announced their participation will drop out if the Europeans are not represented in the multinational force. More now from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami.

Only one thing is certain at the moment; contingents from America, Fiji, Columbia and Uruguay will be included in the 2,500-strong multinational force that is to supervise peace between Egypt and Israel in the Sinai. Other countries that were possible participants such as Canada have either dropped out or prompted question marks about their taking part. European participation is the key. Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands have now announced their readiness to participate after weeks of wrangling about the terms, during which Israel made it clear that participation had to be clearly under the Camp David accords. Yesterday the four European countries issued a statement of participation which appeared to meet Israel's position, but the Europeans also issued other statements which made it clear that participation by the four countries was linked to the European community's Venice declaration, Palestinian self-determination and PLO participation in the peace process, all of which Israel opposes.

After the European announcement Australia's prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, said his country would also join the force and this morning Australian Ambassador David Colin Goss handed a copy of Mr Fraser's announcement to the acting director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry. He did not, however, go into any discussion of Australian or European participation, but, in the statement by the Australian prime minister, he makes it clear that the Australians want to see what they consider to be a broad-based multinational force with European participation a significant factor. And, although nowhere does it say how many European contingents should be in the force Australian officials have made it clear to me that unless Britain, France, Italy and Holland take part in the force, Australia can be expected to rethink its participation and drop out.

Pointing out that the Egyptians have welcomed the European decision to participate, the Australian statement says that they look forward to the Israeli Government doing the same. However, as Foreign Minister Shamir said this morning, the European statements on the issue have not made Israel's decision any easier. Israeli officials I spoke with were clearly surprised by the additional statements and the government says it wants to consider the whole issue before deciding whether to agree to European participation.

Egypt and the United States have welcomed the Europeans but Israel's Government says it wants to discuss all the problems related to European participation and this will be at a regular Cabinet session on Sunday. The impression I have gained is that Israel is not prepared to accept European contingents with their governments' accompanying policies which Israel considers to be against the Camp David peace process.

Begin Raps Carrington

TA250709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Referring to the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO], Prime Minister Menahem Begin last night criticized the conditions posed by the four EEC countries -- the Netherlands, Italy, France and most of all Britain -- for their participation in the force. The prime minister was speaking in Tel Aviv at a gathering of Jews of Libyan extraction.

[Begin recording] [Begin] Today I heard Lord Carrington referring to this problem. The British foreign secretary announced that he would not be ready to reconsider the conditions -- he was their chief author -- for the participation of four European countries, including Britain, in the MFO. Well, this is his right. If he does not want to reconsider, then I should tell him from this respected podium that we, Lord Carrington and myself should divide our duties: He will see to Britain's security and to peace in Northern Ireland and I will see to Israel's security and to peace in our region. [applause]

[Unidentified correspondent] Addressing himself to another topic, the prime minister said that Israel has a chance to improve its economic situation because of the rise in its exports, mainly what he termed as the exports of certain kinds of products. The prime minister said that he could not identify the countries to which Israel exports these products, except for one deal.

[Begin] I will tell you about one country -- Switzerland. Notwithstanding its vast technological progress, Switzerland has purchased certain products from us for approximately $70 million and it will continue to do so. It did not make the deal under the table; rather, it conducted it in the open, with pride and with everything on the table. Switzerland put the deal to a vote in parliament and, by a vote of 100 to 8, endorsed this deal between our two countries. Later, they issued a bulletin in which they announced -- again, in the open, for all the nations to see -- that they had agreed to make this deal with Israel for three reasons: first, the quality is good; second, the price is reasonable; third, precision in the supply. [end recording]

[Announcer] In this context, our military correspondent adds that the Swiss Government has recently announced that it bought sophisticated Israeli-made artillery shells. The reference is to the shell of the type Hetz [arrow] which penetrates any armor currently in use.

Eban on EEC Participation

TA250722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Abba Eban says that there is no basis for European participation in the multinational force for Sinai because of what he calls their gratuitous and clumsy statements relating to matters outside the function of the force.

The Labor Party Knesset member believes, however, that the government should make one last effort to reach agreement with the Europeans regarding their participation. He was speaking to reporter Alan Ben-'Ami after Labor Party leaders discussed the issue of the Europeans in the multinational force. Eban said the party might soon hold an official discussion to formulate its position. Eban said that he, party leader Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin were taking a very severe stand on European statements so far regarding the force.

Begin Meets U.S. Envoy

TA251112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] At a meeting with the U.S. Ambassador to Israel. The prime minister apparently explained that Israel will not permit the four Western European countries to join the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] in Sinai because those countries do not recognize the Camp David agreements and, in their announcements concerning participation, they included political statements contrary to the Camp David agreements. Our political correspondent reports that the Cabinet will discuss this matter at its weekly session on Sunday, 29 November.

Papers on MFO Participation

TA250733 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 25 Nov 81

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] No to the Europeans -- this is the title of an editorial which expressed the general mood of reaction to the declarations of the four European countries regarding their participation in the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO].

The Jerusalem POST writes that it seems likely that the government will reject the Europeans' consent to participate in the MFO because of the terms set out by Britain, France, the Netherlands and Italy. If that is to be the government's decision, it will be widely supported in the country.

HA'ARETZ writes that the Israeli Government will be able to abstain from declaring that the armies [as heard] Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands are unacceptable elements only if a clear and firm U.S. position is made known which would render null the explanations given by the four countries to their decision to join the MFO. This U.S. position must also state that the declaration made in the past about the four conditions for the establishment of the force -- and this declaration only -- will remain the legitimate basis for participation in the MFO.

DAVAR writes that Lord Carrington and his French, Italian and Dutch colleagues could have made do with quoting from the Camp David accords about the right of the Palestinians to participate in the determination of their future. However, they have gone so far as to help cut the new-born bud of Israeli-Egyptian relations. Under these conditions, Israel would be better off if the soldiers of these countries stayed at home, in Europe.

MA'ARIV: 'WHITE PAPER' DISCUSSES SAUDI ARABIA

TA241508 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Nov 81 p 20

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The Saudis won the first round of their "peace offensive" on points. The unforeseen support of the U.S. President and the senior officials in his administration for the Saudi plan embarrassed Israel and pushed it to the wall.

Also, the administration's attempts to set Israel at ease by saying that in actual fact it supports one or two clauses in the plan which hint to recognition of Israel did not dispel worries in Jerusalem. There is no doubt in Israel that U.S. support of Fahd's plan is another expression of the erosion in the U.S. attitude toward Israel which began with the AWACS deal and whose end is unclear.

Prince Fahd's "peace plan" was manna from heaven for the Americans. It helped the administration in its internal struggle for the approval of the AWACS deal and it cast a bright light on the heroes of "Death of a Princess," the British documentary that depicted the horrors of the Saudi royal court. With the help of their well-tuned information mechanism, the Saudis make political profit from the plan, through the open and enthusiastic encouragement of the U.S. administration which tried to portray another Saudi Arabia, a Saudi Arabia of peace on television screens.

To no lesser a degree Israel contributed to the success of the Saudi plan in U.S. public opinion. The categorical rejection of the plan and its definition as "a conspiracy to liquidate the State of Israel," were counterproductive. Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who was at the time vacationing in Nahariyya, and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir decided on categorical rejection in a telephone call they had. Begin issued clear-cut instructions: to reject all the articles of the plan and to categorically oppose it.

Even then, in the heated days of summer, a cooler line of thought was expressed by Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich and Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman who said that the reaction to the plan should have been different, that the negative clauses should have been rejected whereas its positive elements should have been welcomed, even if they were hinted and not stated explicitly. Both ministers as well as senior officials in Jerusalem claimed that the Saudi plan should be rolled back to the "Saudi court" and that the Saudis should be called upon to conduct direct negotiations with Israel.

After Fahd's plan was published in Riyadh, a senior official in Jerusalem known for his political initiatives -- whose contents cannot yet be divulged -- and his original thought told me that this is a unique opportunity to put the Saudis to the test. The senior official claimed that this was the appropriate time to confidentially examine, through the United States, how far Saudi Arabia would be ready to go. He also proposed opening an Israeli peace initiative toward Saudi Arabia which would cast Israel in a positive light in world public opinion. The suggestions of the senior official were rejected in August and Jerusalem opted for the negative line: an absolute no to Saudi Arabia. Only at the beginning of November, did people in Jerusalem realize their mistake. The political damage sustained by that time was heavy and this was emphatically proved by headlines in Western papers, cables sent by Israeli embassies overseas and, worst of all, the declarations of support by President Reagan, U.S. administration officials and West European leaders.

In a consultation held about 2 weeks ago between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir it was for the first time decided to counter this with an Israeli initiative. Jerusalem publicly called on Riyadh to conduct direct negotiations with Israel without any preconditions.

World media welcomed the positive change made in Jerusalem. The U.S. administration signaled that this was a timely move and welcomed it whereas Prince Fahd remained silent. Suddenly his initiative came under a different light and heavy shadows were cast upon it.

The crown prince -- who had for months portrayed the role of the peace prince even though he had not dared to make another step forward beyond his vague plan -- did not react to the appeal from Jerusalem. The ball was back in the Saudi court. People in Jerusalem realize that this situation is temporary and that the Saudis will try to initiate another move which would depict them as moderate and would show Israel as the source of aggression and instability in the Middle East.

In order to cope with the Saudi move, Israel adopted an information line expressing willingness to immediately open negotiations with Saudi Arabia and, at the same time, exposing the truth on the Saudi regime and its political and security goals.

A "White Paper" prepared by Israeli Government elements portrays Saudi Arabia differently from the image it has recently acquired in world public opinion and reveals that Crown Prince Fahd, the father of the 8-point plan, also has "other ideas" about a solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict suitable to Saudi Arabia. The document shows "a different Saudi Arabia," elaborating on various points such as its "moderation," its role in the wars against Israel, extremist utterances by its leaders in favor of an armed struggle against Israel, its diplomatic blackmail against countries having relations with Israel and its double-dealing with the superpowers.

On the so-called Saudi moderation the Israeli document says: "...Western European countries and the United States attribute a 'moderate' image to Saudi Arabia, both on the global and regional planes. The latter is the Israeli-Arab conflict. However, in reality the situation is totally different. Concerning the Israeli-Arab conflict, Saudi Arabia is the most extremist among the Arab countries, as far as its position, declarations and deeds toward Israel are concerned.

"On the global sphere, Saudi Arabia is largely ambivalent and, through its actions, actually strengthens the status of the Soviet Union in the region, in Syria and Iraq and within the PLO by financing their arms deals with the Soviet Union.

"Saudi Arabia largely finances the military strengthening effort of the confrontation states such as Syria and Iraq. Saudi Arabia has been recently financing a large Syrian procurement deal with the Soviet Union for some $2 billion. Within this deal, Syria will receive sophisticated MIG-25 and MIG-27 fighters as well as hundreds of modern tanks and armored carriers.

"Saudi Arabia has covered for and mediated deals in which U.S. weapons were purchased for Iraq, including 105-mm and 155-mm cannons. Through this and other deals Saudi Arabia actually helps the Soviet Union to establish itself in the area and to strengthen its allies, such as Syria and Iraq. Saudi Arabia has for a long time been supplying light weapons and ammunition to the PLO. Since the cease-fire in Lebanon in July 1981 the Saudis have transferred hundreds of tons of war material to Fatah in Lebanon.

"Since 1978 Saudi Arabia has been extending financial aid valued at hundreds of millions of dollars to the PLO and, according to the Baghdad conference, it is committed to grant $85 million to the PLO every year."

The Israeli document quotes statements made by Saudi leaders in support of war against Israel: "On 13 August 1980 Crown Prince Fahd told the Saudi press agency: "...The only answer to the Zionist, religious and racist arrogance is to mobilize the Arabs and Muslims to a holy, lengthy and tireless war."

On 18 September 1980 Crown Prince Fahd said: "Moderation in the attitude toward Israel has proved an illusion just as the peace talks with Israel have proved to be. Therefore, jihad is the only solution."

A year later Fahd openly stated that the aim of his plan was to provoke a change in U.S. policy in the Middle East: "We hoped and we still hope that the Americans will recognize their mistake when they regarded the Camp David accords as the basis for a lasting peace in the Middle East and we are striving to cause a significant change in U.S. policy."

The conclusions drawn by the authors of the Israeli document are: "The massive strengthening of the Saudi Army, the huge procurement deals and the establishment of a military infrastructure are all aimed at giving Saudi Arabia the military potential that will enable it to participate in the confrontation front against Israel."

As for Fahd's plan, the Israeli authors say: "Its main goal is to undermine the Camp David process, to create political and economic pressures to make Israel withdraw to the 1967 boundaries, to establish a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district whose capital would be Jerusalem, to evacuate Jewish settlements from the territories and to return all the refugees to their homes."

KNESSET DELEGATION REPORTS ON U.S. TOUR

TA241640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] MK Moshe Arens said that Saudi Arabia has changed its tactics, has deserted jihad policy and has embraced a political path. However, the nature of the Saudi policy has not changed and is very dangerous for Israel. Mr Arens, who is the chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, reported to the committee the results of the visit by a Knesset interparty information delegation to the United States. He headed the delegation.

Knesset Members Dror Zeigerman, of the Liberals, and Victor Shem-Tov of MAPAM, praised Arens for having presented in the United States what they called a moderate information line.

Arnon Lynn of the Likud even said that shifts are underway in Saudi Arabia that require a change in Israel's approach and demand that Jerusalem prepare information that is not only negative.

Herut MK Yosef Rom, on the other hand, described Arens' statements in the United States as a slip of the tongue and Alignment MK Dani Rosolio took issue with Arens' assessment, saying that Saudi Arabia's policy has not changed, even in tactics.

Further On Report

TA241801 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] There is a clear turn in the U.S. Middle East policy. The United States regards Saudi Arabia as the main tool in shaping its regional policy. This is the impression formed by the members of the parliamentary delegation that recently visited the United States.

This morning the delegation members briefed the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee on the results of their visit. One major topic was the remarks made by the committee's chairman, Moshe Arens, regarding the change in the U.S. policy, as exemplified in the U.S. reaction to the Saudi plan.

SCHIFF COMMENTS IN HA'ARETZ ON SHARON'S CONCEPTS

TA241722 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Nov 81 pp 11, 12

[Ze'ev Schiff commentary: "In The Muddle of Strategy"]

[Text] The political-security concept of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon as reflected in his speeches, meetings and various talks is not as complex and multifaceted as the man's personality, and he is different from his predecessors.

Those who were used to the sophistication and wit of Dayan, to the softness and imagination of Peres, to the openness and honesty of Weizman or even to the gentle obstinacy of Menahem Begin and who now try to discern the stereotype Israeli general in the new defense minister may crash into a wall. He is exceptional in his consistancy and his performance. This is an entirely different person and it is no wonder that strangers who come in contact with him find it difficult to define where the man is aiming and whether it is possible to rely on him and "do business with him."

Sharon's personality contains that same element that deters enemies as well as another element that might deter friends. For instance, he may arouse wonder in the military sphere but, at the same time, there are indications that the international press is filing its nails for its meeting with Sharon the symbol.

Sharon's concept seems more simplistic. The tactics for achieving this concept may cause surprise and the means he uses may frequently astonish us. However, the general image he portrays is undimensional. It appears that Sharon's recurrent motto is that Israel must recognize its potential and get rid of its obsequiousness. Israel can do much more than it does on the condition that it select the appropriate timing for its actions. Yet, it is only natural that a person holding such a concept should use one language when talking with the largest superpower, the United States, and another language within his own family, including the Jews of the Diaspora.

This concept also affects Sharon's strategic definitions. His interest in strategy reaches far beyond the confrontation states on our borders and even beyond the farther Arab countries. When he presented his proposal on strategic cooperation to the Americans they noticed that Sharon's strategic parameters include many African countries and even the entrances of the Indian Ocean.

Sharon uses soldiers' language and does not resort to preambles in his talks with representatives of the Jewish community (although he emphasized that they have the right to criticize him). His remarks in a gathering of Jewish representatives from the United States held in Gush 'Ezyon are typical. After he spoke about the need for aliyah or for sending their children to study in Israel he urged the Jewish communities to extend larger political support than the support they have extended to date. He said (in English): "I believe that our brethren throughout the world must raise their voices and express their views and even exert pressure in their countries of residence and it does not at all matter whether these are small or big countries. We belong to a big nation though small in numbers, and we have the right to demand anything from the rest of the world. As Jews we do not owe anything to anybody, the world owes us a great deal."

As for Israel's place amid the superpowers, Sharon's views are clear and unambiguous. He does not try to find ways to neutralize the hospility of the Soviet Union and to establish relations with it. He belongs to the pro-American camp and, based on his utterances, one may describe him as essentially anti-Russian. Unlike Begin, this does not stem from a concept that holds valuable Israel's role in the free world or from a Jewish point of view. With Sharon, this is primarily a security and military conception. Therefore, Sharon defines the Soviet Union and its penetration to this area as the most menacing threat posed to Israel. According to him, the threat is not posed by the Arab states but, first and foremost, by the Soviet Union. Only the United States can help us stand up to this threat. The United States has made many mistakes on this issue and has even found itself helping those assisting the agents of the Soviet Union (the United States assists Saudi Arabia which in turn aids the PLO which is the chief agent of the Kremlin in the region) and we must help the United States sober up.

Sharon goes on to describe as a terrible danger the possibility that Washington may in the future decide that its investment in this region are not worthwhile and that it should desist in its efforts to fight for it. That is what happened in Vietnam and Sharon does not rule out such a possibility in the Middle East. Therefore, everything must be done to persuade the Americans to never reach such a stage.

This is his concept and here is where the internal contradictions begin. It is clear that whoever wishes to bolster the desire of the United States to remain in this area must bear in mind that its chief interest is not to protect Israel first and foremost, but rather to protect the oil sources on which the Western world relies. This happens to be in area in which Israel is situated. If the United States loses everything in this area except for its positions in Israel it is only logical that there will be voices in Washington expressing doubt on the profitability of further investments in Israel. Hence, the fact that Saudi Arabia is in a state of confrontation with Israel constitutes an internal contradiction in this concept. True, we did not declare a jihad against it but it seems that we are also ignoring this internal contradiction. Therefore, we cannot entertain the idea that the pressure exerted on Israel will be eased by a plan in which we would be helping 'Arafat take King Husayn's place. It is not possible to rely on the United States and, at the same time, to draw plans to weaken the pro-Western countries.

What does not depend on us is the fact that countries in the area that are considered to be pro-Western are not always moderate countries in their attitude toward us and therefore too fast a flow of sophisticated U.S. weapons to these countries is most disturbing to Israel. This disturbs us just as much as the fact that one of the coins in which Washington is paying the price of its surrender to the Arab world is the indirect weakening of Israel. There is one conclusion: It is not strategic cooperation with the United States, however important it is, that will no its own rescue Israel from its isolation. Such strategic cooperation without strategic cooperation between Israel and Arab countries such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia is the same lady in different clothes. Without such regional cooperation, neither is there any great chance that Israel will be prepared for additional concessions.

Sharon is continuing to foster the peace agreement with Egypt as did his predecessor in office, but we can also find a new tone with Sharon: peace is not eternal. "If the peace lasts for 10 years it will be an achievement," says Sharon, "and if the peace lasts for 20 years -- it will be an enormous achievement. Thirty years -- a dream!" It is quite strange to hear this from Sharon. It is true that all the wars break out from a situation of peace, but was it necessary to give up Sinai, its settlements, oil fields and airfields, in return for peace for a period shorter than the time that elapsed between the Sinai campaign in 1957 and the 6-Day War? Why did Sharon decide on these dates for a possible end to the peace between us and Egypt? Is it because he does not believe that we will be able to consolidate it? It is certainly an error to supply the opponents of peace with Egypt with an excuse.

Since Egypt in fact is putting off full strategic cooperation with Israel to the distant future, the other practical move Sharon made in the period of 100 days is the proposal for such cooperation with the United States. Sharon does not deny the fact that even before he arrived in office there was a strategic dialogue with the United States, but he describes what was there before as an academic matter and an exchange of notes. Sharon says that the dialogue has now ended and it is time to begin business.

What is instructive is the method. In fact, Sharon has tried to dictate to the great power how the cooperation should be carried out and on what level: a broad cooperation program or nothing -- that is roughly Sharon's conditions to Washington. Perhaps he has reasons to be suspicious of Washington; not only because it is arming Saudi Arabia and neutralizing us in other places and even putting an embargo on aircraft we have purchased from it. However, to tell the truth, it has not kept various promises, such as the purchase of Israeli equipment from the Israeli industries for $200 million, as was promised. In fact, Sharon has made his conditions well-known: According to him, the strategic cooperation must be both military, with an economic aspect and it must also include political coordination on such sensitive issues as Lebanon, the autonomy negotiations and other Middle Eastern issues such as the supply of weapons to the Arabs. By this publicity Sharon has created a problem for himself, because if they do not accept his conditions, his prestige will suffer. The matter appears so unusual that some U.S. representatives have thought that Sharon does not really want the strategic cooperation and is hoping for a rejection.

This does not only apply to the Americans. It seems that an argument is going on among themselves, too, between the State Department and the Pentagon, over the scale of the cooperation they must offer Israel without jeopardizing positions in the Arab world. This time things have been turned upside down: It is the State Department that supports strategic cooperation on a higher level. The Pentagon is more restrained (apparently ministers have an influence over the matter). The latter describes the threats to the area in a different way and draws different conclusions with regard to the U.S. military deployment. It seems that the Pentagon does not see the danger as being a Soviet invasion, but as springing from overthrows and underminings. Therefore it finds that U.S. deployment in the Indian Ocean will provide the problem with an answer. The Pentagon and the chiefs of staff are apparently looking more toward Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Diego Garcia than toward Israel.

The result will certainly be a compromise: Sharon will not be turned down and he will not be allowed to fail in this mission. He will receive some return that he will be able to present as being genuine. Such as, for example, aid in establishing an infrastructure that can also be used by the United States, such as another airfield in the Negev or another port (similar aid has been offered to Egypt), but it is very doubtful if they will agree to stationing U.S. tanks in Israel as we have requested and it is almost clear that they will not want to coordinate political moves with us, such as the sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia or a guarantee that there will be no pressure put on Israel on the autonomy issue. It is minister Sharon' and Major General Tamir who will conduct the negotiations in Israel's name (the general staff headquarters has, in fact, been neutralized from the direct contacts). It is to be hoped that there will be an exhaustive discussion of the issue in the Cabinet before the final commitments are made. Nor is there any point in concealing the matters from the public when it is clear that all the details will in the end be brought to light in the United States.

CHAD PEACEKEEPING FORCE COUNTRIES TO MEET 27 NOV

AB241629 Paris AFP in French 1558 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 24 Nov (AFP) -- A summit meeting of countries concerned with sending peacekeeping troops to Chad will take place on Friday in Nairobi, Gevre Egziaber Dawit (Ethiopia), special representative of the OAU secretary general in Chad, announced on Tuesday in Ndjamena. The aim of this summit, which will bring together the heads of state of Benin, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Zaire, as well as Daniel arap Moi, current OAU chairman, mainly is to define the role of the inter-African neutral force.

According to Dawit, the inter-African force cannot, under any circumstances, engage in fighting against Hissein Habre's FAN. Dawit stated that countries ready to send contingents to Chad are in a way bound to wait for the outcome of this summit. In this regard, he indicated that some Senegalese and Nigerian elements will arrive in Ndjamena within the week.

Dawit, who arrived in the Chadian capital made this statement to the press after a 1-hour discussion with Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT].

The OAU force is a peacekeeping force, Edem Kodjo's special representative specified, and in this capacity, it cannot be engaged on the side of any faction involved in an internal conflict. However, he stressed, if any conflict breaks out among elements represented within the Chadian Government, the inter-African force will be used as a buffer force until a political solution is found to settle the conflict.

While indicating that the OAU is ready to give indirect assistance to the GUNT, Dawit declared: "We do not want to repeat the UN experience in the former Belgian Congo, that is, supporting a government to repress a rebellion." Asked about President Goukouni's reaction when he explained the role assigned to the inter-African force, Dawit said the GUNT head understood. He recalled that this role was defined during the last OAU summit in Nairobi last June. The Chadian Government, it will be recalled, wants a more active role by the African blue helmets, including direct participation in any eventual fighting against Hissein Habre's forces. Dawit ruled out such direct participation in any fighting against the FAN. However, he emphasized the assistance which the neutral force will give in training the Chadian National Integrated Army and its surveillance of some countries to prevent their using their territories as bases to supply food and ammunition to Hissein Habre's forces.

Dawit will remain in Ndjamena until President Goukouni's departure for Nairobi. The date of his departure has not yet been announced.

OAU CHAIRMAN CABLES NUMAYRI ON CHAD SITUATION

EA201526 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, in his capacity as the current chairman of the OAU, has sent a message to the Sudanese president, Gen Ja'far Numayri, in connection with the situation in Chad. The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko, handed over the message this morning in Nairobi to the Sudanese ambassador to Kenya, Mr Yusuf Mukhtar, who will in turn forward it to President Numayri.

According to reports, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has expressed concern over the reported deteriorating situation in eastern Chad, where forces of the former defence minister of Chad, Hissein Habre, are reported to have occupied four towns. He appealed to the president of Sudan to ensure that Sudanese territory was not used by dissident Chadian groups, saying it was likely to affect the effectiveness of the OAU peacekeeping force, which is now moving into Chad to help restore order. Further reports say that President Moi was taking seriously a message sent to him by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, on the matter.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B CRITICIZES MULTINATIONAL FORCES

PM231051 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Blatant Support for U.S. Peace"]

[Excerpts] The United States currently is taking a number of political and military steps in cooperation with its European allies and other friendly states to secure control of Egypt and the surrounding area after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai next April in accordance with the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty.

The most significant of these steps, in addition to the U.S. maneuvers in the area and the military facilities provided for it in Egypt and elsewhere, is the preparation of forces outside the UN framework for deployment in Sinai to replace the Israeli forces in accordance with the Camp David accords.

The United States hopes that these forces will come under the UN umbrella and flag so as to give international legitimacy to the Camp David accords. But the Arab and Islamic world and the majority of the world community reject the accords. So the United States resorts to forming these forces outside the United Nations under the title of the multinational forces and fixes the number of personnel at about 2,500 men. U.S. soldiers form half the forces; the other half is to come from other countries, including West European countries, with which understandings on participation in these forces is now being worked out. So far, four West European countries have declared their readiness to participate in response to a U.S. request. These are France, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands.

All these countries are known first for their hated colonialist tendencies and second for their NATO membership. Their affiliation and their past alone are sufficient to define the nature of the functions and objectives of the multinational forces in Sinai, which are one of neocolonialism's advanced methods of controlling and dominating this vital and sensitive part of the world on the pretext of preserving "peace." Even this "peace" means only the peace and security of Israel.

This clearly means the European countries participating in the multinational forces are, in fact, practically participating in the Camp David accords as well as in providing military and political protection for the Zionist occupation so that it can perpetuate its presence in Palestine at the expense of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland and at the cost of depriving the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination -- all of which means blocking all possibilities and opportunities for the establishement of a lasting, comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

The multinational forces in their proposed form are, in fact, a multinational force for the occupation of Sinai; they represent part of the comprehensive U.S. plan to dominate Egypt and the Middle East with its wealth, particularly the Gulf area with the world's biggest oil reserves, and consequently expand the Camp David sphere geographically and politically. This, in the U.S. policy planners' view, will achieve the desired domination.

CHAD DELEGATION CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD220120 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The Chadian delegation, led by the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, left Algeria this afternoon, ending a 6-day official visit.

During his visit, he participated in the meetings of the mixed Chadian-Algerian committee which was convened in Algiers. In a statement to the press, he said the talks with the Algerian officials were characterized by a spirit of friendship and brotherhood.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS WITH PDRY LEADER 24 NOV

LD242130 Tripoli JANA in English 1913 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Nov (JANA) -- The leader of the revolution and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the secretary general of the Socialist Party Central Committee, president of the Supreme People's Council and president of the Ministerial Council in the Yemen Democratic Republic, held a meeting this afternoon during which they discussed the American imperialist terrorist aggressions and the provocative moves towards revolutionary systems.

The Yemeni leader left the Jamahiriyah (?late) this afternoon ending his short visit to the country.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES KURDISH LEADER'S MESSAGE

LD211504 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The leader of the revolution has received a message from Jalal at-Talbani, head of the Kurdish National Unity Party. Talban's message expressed the absolute solidarity of the party with the people of the Jamahiriyah in their courageous stance against colonial and reactionary challenges. At-Talbani expressed the readiness of the party and cadres to fight side by side with the people of the Jamahiriyah at any time against any imperialist-reactionary aggression aimed at the freedom of the Libyan people.

MAURITANIA

CMSN EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER THREAT TO CHAD

AB202058 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Permanent Committee of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] held an ordinary session yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Lt Col Mohammed Khouna Ould Haydala, CMSN chairman and head of state. The Permanent Committee reviewed the national and international situation. Concerning the situation in Africa, and in Chad particularly, the Permanent Committee expressed its concern over the threats of renewed hostilities hanging over that country since the withdrawal of Libyan troops. It, therefore, called on the OAU to do everything to maintain peace and security in Chad. It also called on the superpowers to refrain from any act capable of endangering the situation.

MOROCCO

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES SAHARA, FOREIGN POLICY

LD232340 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2023 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Statement by Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid before the Chamber of Deputies on the government program; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful; peace and blessings of God be upon the holy prophet.

Mr Speaker, honorable deputies, His Majesty King Hasan II, God grant him support, honored me when he entrusted me with the position of prime minister. While the members of the government and I are proud of this very valued confidence, I pray to God almighty that we will all be worthy of the confidence of his majesty and will work for the good of the entire nation.

It is natural that the first step in this work should be to submit the government program in accordance with the 59th chapter of the Constitution.

His majesty has appointed this government under special national circumstances and in economic and social conditions which bear many difficulties. Our country is still exposed to repeated attacks. Our country also suffers from the effects of drought and the consequences of the international crisis which cause our people to suffer many economic and social difficulties.

These problems highlight the nature and delicacy of the circumstances in the framework of which this government will operate. His majesty's grace, guidance and the sure resolution and determination of our government as well as the comprehensive and continous mobilization of all human, material and intellectual potentials and energies will enable us to overcome these difficulties, God willing.

Mr Speaker, honorable deputies, the issue of completing our territorial unity is passing through its last phase, thanks to the initiative which his majesty presented to the African summit conference. International unanimity in praising this initiative is capable of quickening the pace of final victory over the opponents of our territorial unity. The constant preoccupation of his majesty's government is to work for the success of this peace initiative. This initiative aims at organizing a referendum which gives the chance one again to our citizens in the Sahara to renew their allegiance and to assert their Moroccan identity, of which no one can deprive them. The special consultative council for Saharan affairs, which was set up by his majesty to work with him, will play an important role in preparing our citizens in the Sahara for the referendum and [words indistinct] after which it will devote itself to the original task of taking part in the social and economic development process of these regions.

If our country is on the verge of realizing final victory in our just cause before international courts, this is largely due to our mighty Royal Armed Forces who knew how to gallantly repel the aggression and attacks of our enemies. It gives me great honor to convey here in the name of his majesty's government our great esteem, admiration and gratitude to all the officers and men who are deployed in the Sahara for their sacrifices for the sake of the homeland and for their heroic steadfastness in defense of territorial integrity. [applause] We also pray for the souls of our blessed martyrs. We stress to their families once again that the state has not and will not spare any effort in looking after them and caring for them.

I must not overlook the fact that the territorial unity of the kingdom will not be complete until our country recovers the towns of Ceuta and Mellila [applause] -- Ceuta and Melilla and the Moroccan islands in the Mediterranean. All of you remember his majesty's statement on this issue. His majesty stressed that it is logical to draw a comparison between Spain's recovery of Gibraltar and our recovery of Ceuta and Melilla.

We are living in a world marked by struggle among blocs, a world being torn by conflicting ideologies. Amidst these conditions which are fraught with dangers, Morocco stands adhering to its firm principles and armed by its deep rooted belief. Morocco is today, more than ever, determined to persist on the course of nonalignment which keeps it out of subservience and enables it to establish equal and firm cooperation with all states regardless of their systems or ideologies.

Morocco, as you know gentlemen, is one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and a great defender of this movement's noble principles. But Morocco adheres first and foremost to its sovereignty, its freedom and its territorial integrity. [applause] Morocco will not hesitate -- to protect these gains for which it has sacrified much -- to reevaluate its stance toward this movement should some of its members continue to violate its principles. [applause]

The sound course our country has been following in connection with its foreign policy is the course which will enable us to carry out our distinguished role in the international field as a force of peace, security and stability and as a middle-of-the-road nation always on the side of justice in order to create a new international situation in which fraternity and harmony among mankind prevail and from which injustice, discrimination and the exploitation of man by man are removed.

The number one issue that we continue to take into consideration in this respect and to which we give every care and attention remains to be the Arab cause. This cause is represented first and foremost by the necessity of granting the struggling and steadfast Palestinian people their right to set up an independent state on their territory and the liberation of all occupied Arab territories [applause], first of all Jerusalem. These goals will not be realized and this dream will not materialize unless the Arab ranks are united and the Arab brothers come together. As you know, gentlemen, our country is about to host the Arab summit conference. This conference will provide the opportunity for overcoming all differences and for demonstrating the sprit of forgiveness and farsightedness so that we may emerge from the Fes summit with a strategy and an action program aimed at the ambitions and aspirations of the Arab nation.

In the international field, Morocco also works for cooperation with the OAU and with all the peace-loving states on the continent, out of its desire to lessen the tension which exists in several regions and to deliver the African peoples from the yoke of backwardness, poverty, disease and ignorance. The fact that our homeland is affiliated with the Muslim nation and that our citizens firmly adhere to Islam prompt us to follow with special interest everything that goes on in the Muslim world. We attach to Islamic cooperation the necessary importance; we sincerely hope that conditions will be stable in the Muslim countries, and particularly in Afghanistan, on the basis of the right of the peoples to determine their own fate, to choose their own regimes and to live under freedom and social justice.

Morocco occupies a geographical position which can be described as excellent, [word indistinct] and grave; it overlooks the ocean and the Mediterranean and it links Africa with Europe and the West with the East. Because of all this, our country has always been a goal for ambition and rancour. But we know how to ward off aggression and protect ourselves. Our country also continues to believe in the unity fate of our Arab Maghreb and will continue to work for the realization of this unity. We will never lose hope in achieving this noble goal and realizing this great aim which has preoccupied and continues to preoccupy the citizens of the Arab Maghreb.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI APPOINTS NEW CABINET 24 NOV

JN241515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 24 Nov (SUNA) -- His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued the following decree:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In accordance with Articles 80 and 90 of the Constitution, I issue the following decree:

I. The following will be appointed ministers:

1.	Minister of defense	Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil
2.	Minister of transport and communications	Khalid Hasan 'Abbas
3.	Attorney general	Dr Hasan 'Abdallah at-Turabi
4.	Minister of finance and economic planning	Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur
5.	Minister of education and guidance	Dr an-Nadhir Daf'allah
6.	Minister in the Prime Minister's Office	Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih
7.	Minister in the President's Office	Dr Baha' ad-Din Muhammad Idris
8.	Minister of energy and mining	Dr Muhammad Sharif at-Tuhami
9.	Minister of cooperation, commerce and supply	Faruq Ibrahim al-Maqbul
10.	Minister of internal affairs	Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad
11.	Minister of foreign affairs	Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak
12.	Minister of manpower affairs adviser in the Prime Minister's Office	Haydar Muhammad Kabsun
13.	Minister in the President's Office	Khalid al-Khayr 'Umar
14.	Minister and legal adviser in the President's Office	Dr Yusuf Mikha'il Bakhit
15.	Minister and decentralization affairs adviser in the President's Office	Ash-Shaykh Bashir ash-Shaykh
16.	Minister and press adviser to the president	Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman
17.	Minister of construction and public works	Babakr 'Ali at-Tawm
18.	Minister of health	Dr 'Ali Muhammad Fadl
19.	Minister of industry	Muhammad al-Bashir al-Waqi'

II. The following will be appointed ministers of state:

1.	Minister of state in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	(Saghyun) az-Zayn
2.	Minister of state in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Bashir Ibrahim 'Uthman Ishaq
3.	Minister of state in the Ministry of cooperation, commerce and supply	Ahmad Salim Ahmad
4.	Minister of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs	Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq
5.	Minister of state in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-Wahhab
6.	Minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office	Muhammad al-Hasan Ahmad al-Hajj
7.	Minister of state in the Ministry of Energy and Mining	Yusuf Sulayman
8.	Minister of state in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Dr 'Uthman 'Abd ar-Rahman Hakim

Creates New Ministry

JN241517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Nov (SUNA) -- President and Commander in Chief Ja'far Muhammad Numayri issued a republican decree today merging the Ministry of Agriculture, Nutrition and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Irrigation and Electric Power into one ministry: the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. This ministry, in its new form, will be under the direct supervision of the president.

CHAD

FAN ACCUSES FRANCE OF 'IMPOSING GOUKOUNI'

AB250838 Paris AFP in French 0809 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Nov (AFP) -- Hissein Habre's FAN accused the French Government of attempting to impose Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei on the Chadian people in spite of the fact that they have rejected him.

In a communique issued by a representative in Khartoum, Mahamat Djiber, FAN called on the OAU to condemn France for supplying arms to Mr Goukouni and increasing the suffering of the Chadian people. The communique stressed FAN's constant desire to find a peaceful solution to the Chadian problem.

The text mentioned four conditions for real peace in Chad: the total and unconditional withdrawal of Libyan troops, an end to fighting, the meeting of all Chadian factions to achieve national reconciliation and the formation of a provisional government and the use of real peacekeeping forces to organize and supervise free elections.

In this communique, FAN also called on Chadians to close ranks and not to give internal and external enemies, who do not want peace to be restored in Chad, the opportunity to act.

FORMER FAN SPOKESMAN RETURNS TO NDJAMENA

AB201837 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 20 Nov (AFP) -- A former spokesman for Chadian rebel ex-Defence Minister Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) faction has returned to Ndjamena after a year in exile in Nigeria.

Maoamat Salet, a former Chadian finance minister, told newsmen, "I want to work for reconciliation and peace [words indistinct] did not make war for the sake of it like Hissein Habre."

He called Mr Habre the last obstacle to a peaceful solution in Chad, and said the FAN could not exist without their leader, whom he had forsaken almost a year ago at the end of the civil war and the arrival of Libyan troops.

ALGERIAN ARMY PLANES DELIVER MEDICAL SUPPLIES

AB211330 Paris AFP in French 1221 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 21 Nov (AFP) -- On Friday, two F-27 planes of the Algerian Army delivered drugs to the Chadian Integrated National Army in Ndjamena.

This Algerian gift is the first tangible sign of the aid that country will contribute to the reconstruction of Chad, it is learned from official Chadian sources.

One of the two planes and six members of the crew will remain in Ndjamena for several weeks, the same source went on to say, in order to train Chadian pilots within the framework of the logistic aid Algeria has decided to provide Chad.

The Chadian Army has an F-27 plane that Libya gave it.

CAPE VERDE

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON WORKING VISIT

EA241156 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduard dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Praia yesterday on a friendly working visit to Cape Verde at the invitation of the president of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC] and of the Republic of Cape Verde, Comrade Aristides Pereira.

Just after his arrival, Comrade Jose Eduard dos Santos conveyed fraternal and revolutionary greetings from the Angolan people to the people of Cape Verde. He reviewed friendly relations, solidarity and cooperation, which date from the time of the liberation struggle of the two countries.

Speaking on instability in southern Angola, Comrade Jose Eduard dos Santos said that attacks by the South African racists have wrought grave and enormous damage to the national economy, particularly in provinces in the southern part of the country, namely, Cuando Cubango and Mocamedes, which are targets for air raids. The Angolan head of state said the aim of these incursions is to establish permanent control of our airspace in a strip approximately 200 kilometers from the Namibian border and on the other side [as heard] to control both banks of the Cunene River.

The Angolan head of state also spoke about the efforts our country is making in the diplomatic field to force the South African racists to end their constant aggression against Angola and to withdraw from illegally occupied Namibian territory.

President Jose Eduard dos Santos also spoke on the help and solidarity given to Angola by organizations of European leagues and institutions connected to the United Nations and the OAU for reconstruction work in the People's Republic of Angola.

The presidential delegation visiting the Republican of Cape Verde includes Afonso van Dunen Mbinda, party Central Committee secretary of the Central Committee for Foreign Affairs; Comrade Paulo Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign affairs; Juliu de Morais, deputy minister of agriculture; secretaries in the Office of the President for defense and security and foreign affairs; and officials in the Office of the President.

CAPE VERDE DENOUNCES RETENTION OF NAME BY PARTY

AB231905 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Praia, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Cape Verde has denounced the retention of its name by the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands [PAIGC]. This party formerly existed in both countries; it now only operates in Guinea-Bissau.

This stand was contained in a communique published by the Political Commission of the African Independence Party of Cape Verde (PAICV), which was created after the breakup of the PAIGC as a result of the 14 November coup d'etat in Bissau.

The Cape Verdian commission justifies its stand by the fact that following the Bissau congress held last week, all Cape Verdian militants were shut out of the PAIGC, that this party's program is restricted to the Guinea-Bissau territory and that the double nationality and principle of unity has been trampled. The commission considers that the Bissau congress transformed the PAIGC, which was destroyed by the coup d'etat resulting from treason in Bissau, into a body entirely alien to Cape Verde and unrecognizable by the Cape Verdians both in composition and program.

The communique of the Political Commission adds that Cape Verde will never accept that, in flagrant violation of the most fundamental rules of coexistence between the two countries and the peoples, its name be associated with a party which has nothing in common with the Cape Verdian nation. The communique also affirms that this party does not and cannot represent Cape Verde.

In a bid for necessary action against the senseless decision of the Bissau congress, the PAICV Political Commission recomends that the government adopt suitable measures to end the flagrant and permanent violation of the fundamental rights of our sovereign and independent state, the communique further states.

NIGERIA

REPORTAGE ON CHINESE VICE PREMIER'S VISIT

Ekwueme Banquet Statement

AB201140 Lagos NAN in English 1120 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, 20 Nov (NAN) -- The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, said in Lagos yesterday that it should be the immediate task of Nigeria and China to ensure that aparthied South Africa was further isolated diplomatically, politically, economically and psychologicaly.

Speaking at a state banquet in honor of the Chinese [foreign minister and] vice premier, Huang Hua, Dr Ekwueme said that the situation in Namibia and South Africa, where a racist regime had trodden under foot the legitimate aspirations of over 21 million Africans, was a potential source of racial conflagration which could have devastating consequences for all mankind.

The vice president also drew attention to the situation in other parts of the world, particularly the Middle East, Southwest Asia and Indochina, and said that Nigeria and China should work together to enhance international peace and security.

Dr Ekwueme told the Chinese leader that Nigeria regarded his five-day visit as a testimony of friendship and shared desire to further consolidate our bilateral relations. The vice president added that Nigeria needed technical assistance to realize its development objectives.

Mr Huang pledged his country's continued cooperation with Third World nations, particularly those in Africa, in their struggle for the total liberation of southern Africa. The Chinese leader and his delegation will leave for home today.

Trade, Cultural Agreement

AB210655 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Nigeria and China yesterday in Lagos signed a trade and cultural agreement. The vice president, Dr Alex Ekweme, stood for the Federal Government while Huang Hua, the Chinese vice premier, signed for his country. The trade agreements provides for free trade and exchange of products between the two countries. The accord is renewable every 5 years. The cultural agreement, which is for 2 years, is to promote closer ties between the two nations in student exchange programs, sports and arts.

DAILY TIMES Comment

AB230957 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Writing on the just-ended visit to Nigeria by a Chinese delegation headed by the vice premier, Huang Hua, the DAILY TIMES notes that the bilateral talks held during the visit are essentially aimed at improving ties between Nigeria and the PRC. The paper approves of President Shehu Shagari's commendation of China's role demonstrated by her support for Third World causes, referring in particular to that country's vote vetoing the re-election of Dr Kurt Waldheim as secretary general of the United Nations. The TIMES suggests that, in view of the cordial ties between the two states, Nigeria should learn a lot from the self-reliance of China which, it says, spent so many years in isolation from the world to develop itself. The Federal Government should especially explore methods being used by China to feed her 1 billion people.

SHAGARI PLEDGES TO KEEP ARMED FORCES STRONG

AB220747 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] President Shehu Shagari has said that Nigeria cannot afford to lag behind in any sector of her defense power, including the air force. It was in awareness of this remark that his administration has resolved never to relent its efforts in the continuing program to provide the Nigerian Air Force with adequate facilities. The president was speaking in Lagos today at the grand finale of activities marking this year's Air Force Day.

He remarked that there had been talks on commitments to world peace but the super powers had diverted more of their resources to the development of weapons in the mad race to achieve military superiority. President Shagari said that over the years the world has continued on such dangerous course of militarization giving rise to situations which had threatened the stability and security of developing countries. Such a situation, he said, had made it necessary for developing nations to increase their vigilance. But President Shagari made it clear that though Nigeria was irrevocably committed to world peace, she would not spare any efforts to ensure that her armed forces were adequately equipped and maintained to ensure the maintenance of her sovereignty and economic growth.

UPPER VOLTA

ZERBO 24 NOV SPEECH ON ANNIVERSARY OF TAKEOVER

AB242215 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Speech by Upper Voltan President Saye Zerbo in Ouagadougou on 24 November on the first anniversary of the takeover of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear countrymen and women, the first anniversary of 25 November 1980 is for all Upper Voltans a moment full of reflection and necessary resolutions. In fact, it was exactly a year ago that our country was seriously paralyzed by a social and economic crisis and a complete loss of state authority. It was, therefore, evident that the events of 25 November 1980 happened to save the state and the nation. The army accepted its responsibility, not intending to serve its personal ambitions or class interests but rather to serve the entire Upper Voltan people of which it is an integral part. That was why all patriots and impartial observers welcomed the changes that occurred on 25 November 1980.

Right from the start, we saw the difficult tasks we were going to face on the path of national redress. After 1 year of struggle, we have become more conscious of these difficulties. Today, the anniversary of our commitment to redress our country's economy, to restore the authority of the state and to rebuild the climate for freedom and democracy, we must examine the situation objectively. It is of urgent necessity for all Upper Voltans to close their ranks and to forget their past political differences.

We always said that, in our actions, we will be guided by the sense of justice and progress on our path toward the necessary redress, with the help of all people of good will. Since then, the decisions we have made, the cooperation we have sought and the police statement made on 1 May have all aimed at the same goal. On principles, everybody agrees. In fact, who is against freedom, democracy and social justice? Nobody, of course. In practice, a democracy in which citizens actively participate demands that these citizens be able to conscientiously assume their responsibilities and exercise the control that results from these responsibilities. This means, among other things, general civic training and criticism. By the way, a true political democracy cannot be achieved without an economic democracy. In fact, in a country where more than 98 percent of the people cannot ensure their daily meals, then democracy becomes abstract and therefore unjust because it is the basic economic level that builds the political level. It is necessary to recall that we have always suffered such handicaps. In the past, we had professionals of mystification who were only concerned with their own ambitions.

The everyday reality was clearly that the commitment of Upper Voltans was declining. These politicians were only concerned with remaining in power and they were even delighted to watch strike actions and social protests that kept increasing in number. They seemed to give the impression that these strikes were part of democracy and freedom. This practice was always repeated. The politicians naturally sought to create trade union power because of the lack of morale of Upper Voltans and for their own political reasons, instead of embarking on true and responsible trade unionism and the defense of the worker's interests. That was how some trade unions were given legal power instead of playing their normal role. Therefore, the peacefulness of our situation depended solely on the situation at that time. In other words, the inclusion of trade unionism in politics ceases to be justified when the authority of the state is restored and fully assumed. In fact, above all groupings and above all factions, we have the state in its most noble and selfless conception, with nobody's interests to defend. If for a long time, the conduct of public affairs was flouted and experienced several social disruptions, today the situation is completely different. The Military Committee of Redress for National Progress and its government will remain firm in preserving the authority of the state and defending the supreme interests of the nation.

"It is indispensable for social harmony, social justice and for true economic progress that the unavoidable professional conflicts be taken over and negotiated by those trade unions with a sense of responsibility and justice.

Truly responsible trade unionism is a means to motivate workers in the exercise of their rights and their duties. That is to say, we can only wish that the Upper Voltan trade union movement becomes a great forum of proposals and action. It must have a sense of the relationship between special interests and the general interest and be able to give priority to negotiation which brings partners together instead of strikes which are always evidence of severance of relations or of failure which is always fatal to the national economy.

We must always, in relative terms, have in mind the very serious economic handicaps we have and which force us to put up with and accept a certain number of constraints. If in some countries, it is perhaps possible to go on strike for whatever reasons, we must well note that our country's socioeconomic situation cannot afford this luxury. That is why I had to promulgate the prohibition of the right to strike. I did not take this action without reservations or unhappiness. The irresponsible use of the right to strike and the suppression of the right to strike are both very highly debatable actions. But there has been an obvious desire lately to resume a certain kind of behavior we know well. An end had to be put to this somewhere. Consequently, these concrete guarantees could be construed as appropriate for this situation. But everything will depend on trade union leaders with whom we have always wished to have confident and privileged relations. We will continue to propose dialogue, openess and consultation for all those who are prepared to accept them.

This being perfectly clear, we have enough problems of common interest to solve in order to find ourselves united again in a fraternal Upper Voltan manner, for it will be regretable for all if the use of force prevails.

We must start afresh on the right footing after a long lull and painful trial. We must stick by one another with more strength and resolution because the international economic situation is bad and full of uncertainties. We have no other choice but to have confidence in ourselves, to be steadfast and progress -- perhaps slowly at the beginning but with the conviction that we will be winners in the end.

Fellow Upper Voltan citizens, the solution and answer lies in the hands of each one of us. Let us act according to Upper Voltan ideals.

Long live Upper Volta.

DECREE DISSOLVES TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION

AB250849 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Decree No 81-0542 CMRPN-13 on the dissolution of the Voltan Trade Union Confederation [CSV].

The chairman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress, head of state, decrees:

Article 1 -- The CSV is dissolved in conformity with Articles 9 and 10 Decree No 18 of 31 August 1959.

Article 2 -- The basic trade unions regularly affiliated to this day to the CSV conserve their own judicial personalities, in accordance with their own receipt of recognition.

Article 3 -- The minister of interior and security and the minister of public service and labor are charged with the execution of this decree which takes effect as of its signing and which will be published in the official journals of the republic.

Ouagadougou, on 24 November, 1981. Col Saye Zerbo

ANGOLA

OFFICIAL ANGOLAN-LIBYAN TALKS BEGIN 23 NOV

EA241140 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Official talks between Angolan and Libyan delegations started in Luanda yesterday.

The Libyan delegation has been in Luanda since the day before yesterday to hold talks on bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The delegations are led by Angolan Finance Minister Ismael Martins and Libyan Planning Minister, Musa Abu Furaywah.

MPLA-LABOR PARTY MEETING ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD231210 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Luanda, 22 Nov (ANGOP) -- The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party met in Luanda from 17-20 November to discuss and analyze the country's political, military, economic and social situation.

The Central Committee concluded that "the large-scale invasion by the South African racists, the culmination of the grave military threat hanging over the south of our country, has left a deep mark on the national political life and exacted additional efforts in the economic, social and military spheres, which to a large extent conditioned the implementation of the envisaged plans and programs."

In its communique, the party's Central Committee urges all party members and the people to commit themselves totally to the tasks of national reconstruction and defense of the revolution, "conscious of the grave economic and military situation confronting the country."

The Central Committee also discussed and analyzed the adoption of "appropriate and urgent measures" to deal with the economic and social situation.

The Central Committee reiterated its total solidarity with the struggling peoples, particularly with SWAPO and the ANC. Having analyzed the results of the presidential visits to several socialist countries of Europe and Asia and to France and Libya, the Central Committee took the view that the visits "have opened up new prospects for economic cooperation and consolidated solidarity ties based on reciprocity of interests."

Further Report

AB241335 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Luanda, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Angola's ruling Popular Liberation Movement (MPLA) decided to introduce incentives and overtime payments and raise prices in some sectors at its Central Committee meeting last week, an official statement said.

The committee, chaired by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, discussed the political, military, economic, social and financial situation in Angola and internal party matters, the statement said.

In the economic sector the committee, while reaffirming the need to continue the general offensive against liberalism and corporation, decided in particular to put into effect the principle of salary payments in accordance with work done and to use material and moral incentives for workers in profitable enterprises, as well as for technicians and cadres who do supplementary tasks, the statement added.

The committee also decided to protect the production of national industry by fixing higher prices on products similar to imported goods in order to make up the deficit of certain nationalised companies, the statement said.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO LEADER REJECTS NEW PROPOSALS ON NAMIBIA

CA241010 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has rejected the new proposals which call for guarantees for minorities and private property in independent Namibia. Speaking at a press conference in Lusaka this morning, Mr Nujoma outlined his party policy and declared: (?because) SWAPO is fighting for all Namibians it cannot practice and cannot allow discrimination through the [word indistinct] of guarantees. Mr Nujoma said it was the Western contact group which initiated UN Resolution 435 and SWAPO sees no [word indistinct] by the same powers to try to appease South Africa by modifying the resolution.

The SWAPO leader said his organization has accepted the resolution but cannot accept any amendment which has nothing to do with the equality of the Namibian people. He emphasized that SWAPO is not fighting against individuals but against the system of colonialism and exploitation of man by man. He said under SWAPO government in Namibia all citizens should be protected by one law and that his government would sign the human rights declaration, which he said South Africa had ignored.

Earlier, the SWAPO leader thanked the Zambian Government for holding a solidarity week in support of the Namibian people. He expressed his gratitude for the courtesy and generosity from the people of Zambia for donating livestock, cash and other articles to support his cause. The press conference was attended by the secretary general of the party, Mr Humphrey Mulemba.

Appeal on French Arms

CA241230 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] SWAPO has made an impassioned appeal to the new Socialist French Government to halt the shipment of arms to South Africa.

SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, disclosed this at a press conference at State House in Lusaka today and said that he made the appeal to the French envoy, Mr Guy Penne, whom he met yesterday. Mr Nujoma said he requested French president, Francois Mitterrand, to stop his country's support for the Pretoria regime and join in the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 on the Namibian conflict.

He said at the meeting with the French envoy, Mr Nujoma briefed the envoy on the latest on the liberation struggle in Namibia. He said intensified acts of aggression on frontline states by the Pretoria regime constituted a threat to the region.

Mr Nujoma has commended Zambia for launching the Namibian week, adding that the launching of the week by President Kaunda last year was an act of friendship and concrete solidarity of Zambians with the struggling people of Namibia.

TURNHALLE ALLIANCE HEAD, OFFICIAL LEAVE FOR FRG

LD250742 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] in South-West Africa-Namibia, Mr Peter Kalangula, and a member of the Ministers' Council, Mr Hans von Hase, left Johannesburg last night for a visit to West Germany.

They are to have talks with the West German foreign minister, Mr Hans Genscher. The meeting in Bonn on Thursday at Mr Genscher's invitation, will be the first time the West German minister has given a hearing to the DTA and the Ministers' Council. It was reported earlier that Mr Genscher would try to arrange discussions between the two South-West Africa-Namibia officials and SWAPO leaders.

ZIMBABWE

PRIME MINISTER MUGABE COMMENTS ON BALKAN TRIP

CA211030 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says Zimbabwe has a lot to learn from the Balkan states. He was speaking to newsmen at Salisbury airport soon after his arrival this evening from a week visit to Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria. The prime minister said the government will now translate the discussion held with these countries to real form. He said offers have been made to train Zimbabweans and definite projects have been agreed upon in which these countries will take part. The prime minister said at present these countries are training 322 Zimbabweans in various fields, including military training.

On trade Comrade Mugabe said more than $1 million worth of goods have been exported to Yugoslavia, while more than $1 million worth of timber and tractors have been imported by Zimbabwe from Yugoslavia. He said $950,000 worth of goods have been bought by Romania while Zimbabwe has bought $231,000 worth of goods; Bulgaria had bought more than $1 million worth of goods from Zimbabwe, this country has bought goods worth more than $300,000 from Bulgaria.

He said in all these countries they expressed interest in entering into joint ventures with the government. The prime minister said the Balkan states are not poor countries in terms of technology.

Reportage on Romanian Visit

For Bucharest media reportage of the 13-17 November visit of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to Romania, including the treaty of cooperation and friendship and the joint communique on the visit, see the Romania section of the 16 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.